

The Global Newspaper
Edited and Published
in Paris
Printed simultaneously in Paris,
London, Zurich, Hong Kong,
Singapore, The Hague, Marseille,
New York, Rome, Tokyo.

HERALD INTERNATIONAL Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 32,959

6/89

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PARIS, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1989

ESTABLISHED 1837

President's Man: A Question of Loyalty

By Andrew Rosenthal
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In these days of crisis over John G. Tower's nomination as defense secretary, President George Bush has been gripped by the pressures of Washington politics and a three-decade relationship with Mr. Tower.

Since 1962, when Mr. Bush won the first of his two terms in the House of Representatives, Mr. Tower has loyally promoted Mr. Bush's political aspirations.

The tie grew stronger while they were colleagues in Congress, then supporters of President Gerald R. Ford in 1976 and finally co-campaigners on Mr. Bush's long and turbulent road to the White House.

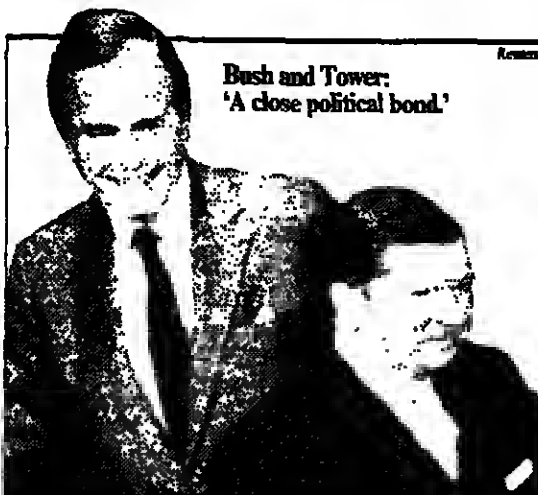
At critical junctures, Mr. Tower has been there to help Mr. Bush, friends and associates said in interviews Wednesday. In 1980, for example, when all the prominent Southern Republicans locked to the camp of Ronald Reagan, Mr. Tower stuck by Mr. Bush.

There has not been the easy intimacy of two men whose personal lives are as closely tied as their careers. Rather, said the friends and associates, it has been a relationship based more on politics than affection.

During the 1988 campaign, for example, Mr. Bush relied heavily on Mr. Tower's support, valued his advice, used him frequently as a surrogate and tolerated his clandestine trips to the back of the official jet for a quick smoke.

But Mr. Tower did not sit in the forward cabin with Mr. Bush, and when Mr. Tower wanted access to the candidate to talk about one of his pet campaign issues, an arcane system of military planning known as "competitive strategies," he did not make the approach directly but through aides.

"They have not exactly been bosom buddies," said Ken Towery, a longtime aide to Mr. Tower in Texas. "But there has been a mutual



Bush and Tower:
'A close political bond.'

Dissension on Tower

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Democrats said Thursday that Defense Secretary-designate John G. Tower's nomination will rise or fall on the answers to outstanding questions.

But Republicans rallied to Mr. Tower's defense, one complaining of a "feeding frenzy" of allegations.

Senator Sam Nunn, the Armed Services Committee chairman, who has said he would formally oppose the nomination if a vote were held now, said he would be ready to work with Mr. Tower if the confirmation went through, no matter how he himself had voted.

However, Mr. Nunn, a Georgia Democrat, also reiterated his doubts: "There are questions that still have not been answered to my satisfaction."

Mr. Nunn has delayed a committee vote on the nomination at least until Feb. 21; the Senate will in any case be in recess until then. The FBI will spend the time investigating allegations of alcohol problems and financial ties with military contractors.

Republicans, meanwhile, hurried to Mr. Tower's defense. "What bothers me is there is a feeding frenzy here," said Trent Lott of Mississippi. "I am worried that we begin to judge this nomination on the weight of the allegations instead of the weight of the evidence," he said, adding, "Ninety-eight percent of this stuff is totally unfounded."

respect over the years and a very close political bond."

It is a relationship that has evolved over the decades: from one in which Mr. Tower, politically well-established, played mentor to the newly arrived Mr. Bush, to one in which Mr. Bush, in the superior position politically, has finally offered Mr. Tower the job he has sought for at least eight years.

The strength of the two men's ties was apparent Wednesday when, in the face of mounting pressure against Mr. Tower's nomination as defense secretary, Mr. Bush broke a new rule and spoke to reporters during a White House picture-taking session.

With forcefulness, the president said the personal allegations against Mr. Tower had "damaged the integrity and honor of a decent man."

The two first met in Texas in the late 1950s, when there were no Republicans in statewide office and few Texans willing to call themselves Republicans in public.

In 1960, Mr. Tower ran against Lyndon B. Johnson for the Senate. He lost, but then won the seat in a special election the following year after Mr. Johnson became vice president.

Mr. Tower was the first Republican senator from Texas since Reconstruction and became the focus of efforts to revive the state Republican Party.

"John Tower became the Apostle Paul of Republicans," said Paul C. Eggers, an old friend of Mr. Tower.

Mr. Tower supported Mr. Bush in his 1962 congressional race, and then took time off from Barry Goldwater's 1964 presidential campaign to help Mr. Bush in the first of two unsuccessful Senate races.

The only serious rift between the two came in 1968. Both were mentioned as possible vice presidential candidates under Richard M. Nixon.

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Scattered Violence Mars Polling in Jamaica

Jamaicans voted Thursday in an election that was expected to unseat Prime Minister Edward Seaga and return Michael Manley, right, to power. A guard, left, struggled with a supporter of the Jamaica Labor Party at a polling place, while elsewhere, one person was reported killed and six injured in scattered violence. Mr. Manley, of the People's National Party, was rated a 14-point favorite in the latest surveys. Mr. Seaga was seeking a third term in the first contested national election since 1980.

Surplus Climbs in Germany

Record Exports Paced By Surge In Capital Goods

By Ferdinand Protzman
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — West Germany said Thursday that its trade surplus soared to a record 128 billion Deutsche marks (\$68.4 billion) in 1988, powered by record exports, a slight weakening of the mark and a surge of capital goods sales to other European nations.

The 1988 merchandise trade surplus was the fifth consecutive annual record, surpassing the previous high of 117.7 billion DM set in 1987, the Federal Statistics office said Thursday.

Economists said they did not believe the 1988 figures would spark renewed attacks from either the United States or other European Community nations that West Germany has not done enough to reduce its trade surpluses. Such attacks have been made frequently in the past.

The central bank, the Bundesbank, has said that the weakness in recent months of the mark against the dollar, which tends to make German exports cheaper, is one reason for the persistence of the country's surplus.

On Thursday, however, the dollar sank in New York to 1.8473 DM from 1.8705 DM, on edginess about whether President George Bush would propose adequate deficit-cutting measures in his budget address. (Page 17) The lower dollar and weakness in the U.S. bond market depressed stock prices on Wall Street. (Page 12)

"The trade surplus with the U.S. declined in 1987 and is likely to have fallen again in 1988, while the surpluses with the European Community nations are growing," said Klaus Wiener, the chief economist at Westdeutsche Landesbank in Düsseldorf.

"Global economic growth is quite good, and West Germany is in a very strong position as a supplier of capital goods. The record trade figure is not much of a surprise, and I don't expect much criticism."

But economists also said that the surge in German exports shows no signs of abating.

Gert Schmidt, an economist with Industriekreditbank in Düsseldorf, agreed. "We are in the midst of a cyclical upswing in capital goods investment worldwide and West Germany is the supplier with the exact products that are in demand. Keep in mind that we didn't prosper that much during the more consumption-oriented upswing in the early 1980s, like Japan did. But the current upswing fits our economy perfectly."

The robust demand for West German capital goods pushed the country's exports to a record 567.8 billion DM in 1988, up 7.8 percent from 526.72 billion DM in 1987 and breaking the old mark of 537.2 billion DM set in 1985.

Imports rose to 439.7 billion DM.

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U.S. Blocks EC Move in Beef Dispute

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches

GENEVA — The United States on Thursday blocked a demand by the European Community for an official international investigation into U.S. duties on European food imports, imposed to retaliate for an EC ban on U.S. hormone-treated meat.

The European Community, which has asserted that Washington's measures violate international trade rules, made its bid at a regular two-day council meeting of the 96-nation General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

The U.S. action came as the government was weighing whether to offer the community a compromise in the dispute, U.S. officials said.

The efforts have been accelerated by the intervention of James A. Baker 3d, the U.S. secretary of state. He was said to fear that the dispute, which involves a relatively minor amount of trade, could get the new administration off on the wrong diplomatic foot with Europe.

At the GATT council meeting, Tran Van-Thinh, an EC delegate, urged a quick probe and warned of a further deterioration in the latest trans-Atlantic trade dispute, a meeting source reported on condition of anonymity.

Many delegations backed the EC criticism of the U.S. measures in a council debate Wednesday.

But at Thursday's session, Michael Samuels, the U.S. envoy at the meeting, rejected the EC request for an investigation by a panel.

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Peril to Kohl: Rise of the Far-Right Could Bolster the Left

By Robert J. McCartney
Washington Post Service

BONN — West German politics have entered a period of uncertainty as Chancellor Helmut Kohl's coalition, for the first time, faces a strong challenge from the extreme right in national elections in December 1990.

New poll results showing Mr. Kohl's center-right coalition majority in peril, coupled with the coalition parties' disastrous showing in the Jan. 29 election in

West Berlin, have raised the possibility that a weakened center-right might lose out to the left in 1990.

If the trend is sustained, it would be almost certain mean that the left-of-center

NEWS ANALYSIS

ter Social Democrats would play a major role in the next government. The Social Democrats, now the principal opposition party, could be in a position to form the first leftist government since the war by

forging a coalition with the Greens, a small party that champions environmental and pacifist issues. A left-of-center coalition led by the Social Democrats governed before Mr. Kohl became chancellor in 1982.

In West Berlin, the archconservative Republicans shocked the nation by winning 7.5 percent of the vote in the first election in which they fielded candidates in the city. By draining votes from Mr. Kohl's party, the Republicans effectively

helped the Social Democrats vault into a virtual tie with the Christian Democrats in West Berlin.

At the national level, the Republicans also seem likely to help the left by splitting the right. In a poll published Thursday by the Infas institute in Bonn, the Republicans received 4 percent. That was exactly the number of percentage points by which the Social Democrats led the national conservative alliance of the Christian Democrats and its Bavarian-

based sister party, the Christian Social Union.

The Kohl government has lost popularity because of widespread unhappiness over its cutback of health benefits and increases of gasoline and other consumer taxes, according to West German politicians and commentators.

Critics also have charged that the government has done too little to curb noisy

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Soviets Say Rebels Mass Near Kabul

By David Remnick
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Moslem guerrillas are massing around Kabul and have shelled a convoy of Soviet troops heading out of Afghanistan, killing a Soviet soldier, according to Soviet officials and media reports Thursday.

A Soviet television report said that the guerrillas fired at the Soviets on Wednesday as they were driving north from Kabul through the Salang Pass to the border.

The report, which identified the dead man as a Ukrainian, showed Soviet soldiers firing but gave no details of a battle, and did not say whether the guerrilla attack had delayed the progress of the convoy.

The Soviet news agency Tass said that the withdrawal process was "in full swing."

Three Soviet soldiers died in avalanches last weekend, but in the final stage of the withdrawal process, scheduled for completion by next Wednesday, the guerrillas had not previously fired on the departing Soviet convoys.

At a news conference in Moscow on Thursday, Gennadi I. Gerasimov, the Foreign Ministry spokesman, said that guerrilla forces were massing around Kabul, adding: "The shelling of Kabul has resumed."

The Afghan military chief of staff, General Mohammed Asif Delawar, has ordered the evacuation

of five villages near a 70-kilometer (45-mile) stretch of the Salang Highway north of Kabul as a precaution before a planned government offensive against the Moslem guerrilla forces.

Asked about the ability of the Afghan Army to fight the guerrillas after the Soviet withdrawal, General Delawar said: "The army is mighty enough to defend the cause of peace and the people."

He added, "We have enough people and adequate weapons and our army is qualified to defend the country. No one can conquer Kabul."

Amid reports of defections from the Afghan Army, General Delawar would not comment on the morale of his troops.

The Soviet government newspaper, Izvestia, reported that the guerrillas were threatening to attack Afghan airports unless foreign aid to be delivered by the United Nations was funneled through them.

Some flight crews due to carry UN aid to Kabul, including one from Egypt, have refused to fly out of Islamabad, Pakistan. Mr. Gerasimov said that Moscow was bringing from 500 to 700 tons of fuel and gasoline to Kabul daily, but Izvestia reported that some shipments were being held up at the border.

At the news conference, Said See AFGHAN, Page 8



FLIGHT RECORDER FOUND IN AZORES WRECKAGE — Four members of an Italian Alpine team before the start of recovery operations of the Boeing 707 that crashed Wednesday on a mountain in the Azores. Investigators found the flight recorder Thursday. The independent Air Inc. jet was carrying Italian tourists to the Dominican Republic. All 144 aboard were killed.

An EC Police Force When Frontiers Fall: The Big Barrier Is Politics

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

The European Community has begun to talk about the possibility of setting up an equivalent to the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation, an idea that has the strong support of Spain but arouses skepticism in other quarters.

At a meeting this week with Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany in Seville, Spain, the Spanish prime minister, Felipe Gonzalez, gave his support to the chancellor's suggestion for a specialized multinational and multinational force to prevent crooks, bandits and terrorists from taking advantage of the coming single European market.

When the 12-nation EC dismantles all internal barriers to trade after 1992, people, goods and money will theoretically be able to flow freely across frontiers — and so, it is feared, will criminals.

That prospect is prompting the EC to think about how to protect itself.

Mr. Gonzalez made it clear that what he and Mr. Kohl had in mind was a "supranational" force that would operate freely across frontiers and border controls are dismantled, just as the FBI operates independently in the states of the American union.

The EC Executive Commission in Brussels has no jurisdiction in police matters. Although EC countries have coordinating groups for terrorism and combating illegal cartels, their police have no authority to act outside their own countries.

Before this could become possible, legal experts said, a "judicial zone" would have to be created to embrace the entire community. Given the wide differences in legal systems and the reluctance of governments to give up sovereignty in such a sensitive area, the Kohl-Gonzalez initiative is likely to face a great deal of opposition.

Even the question of hot pursuit across frontiers is deeply disputed.

Adrian Fortescue, a commission official involved in the setting up of the single market, said: "We are a long way from the point where any member state is prepared to entrust its security to another member state because it believes the other state can do the job just as well. It would be a major psychological and political change."

The Spanish government has said that it intends to use its six-month presidency of the EC, which began Jan. 1, to resolve some of the practical difficulties involved in the creation of a single market, including the question of internal security.

At Madrid's instigation, national "coordinators" will meet in Brussels for the first time on Feb. 22 to discuss problems that are likely to

arise as a result of freedom of movement. These include asylum, extradition, immigration, the narcotics trade and fraud in the international system. To this list, Mr. Gonzalez added illegal traffic in human organs.

"We want to break down the internal barriers in a way in which citizens get the feeling that those barriers have vanished," said Willy Hehn, a spokesman for the Executive Commission. "As a quid pro quo, we have to ensure that things like drugs can be controlled. As we progress along the path toward political integration, we will eventually need a police force that corresponds to that sort of dimension."

But Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain disdains the commission's plans for a community without internal barriers. She has said that it is "plain common sense" that border controls be continued, including customs checks when the Channel Tunnel is opened in 1993.

Britain, in particular, is likely to oppose extending EC jurisdiction into the police field. "Bilateral cooperation among police forces works well enough," a British diplomat said. "This seems to be part of a mania for putting a European label on everything."

Miguel Chamorro, a spokesman for Interpol, the international criminal police organization in Paris, said there was no practical reason why policemen from different countries could not work together successfully.

"In Europe, we all use basically the same methods," he said. "There's no problem."

Mr. Chamorro said politicians appeared to be trying "to create an organization that already exists, and which is called Interpol."

But Interpol, as with bilateral police cooperation, does not involve extraterritoriality; it does

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Scrappy Prime Minister Weathers Dutch Upheaval

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

THE HAGUE — Rudolphus Franciscus Marie Lubbers plays field hockey on Sundays with a neighborhood team called Leondas. The Dutch prime minister is, by all accounts, a scrappy, driven player.

Ambition has long smoldered in Rud Lubbers (no one in the Netherlands calls him the "Dutch" prime minister), who earned his doctorate at age 23 with a thesis on the relationship between productivity and the balance of payments. He took over a family-owned steel works in Rotterdam and quickly made a large fortune of his own. Already active in Christian Democratic politics, he became economic minister at 34.

In 1982, at age 43, having unified the disputatious Christian Democrats, Mr. Lubbers became the prime minister of a nation that had grown flabby and spoiled through a bounty of North Sea natural gas that encouraged what he calls "a somewhat exaggerated welfare state."

His center-right coalition administered a cold shower of austerity and, largely thanks to Mr. Lubbers' popularity, handily won a second mandate in 1986. Now, at 49, the prime minister looks poised to win a third term in 1990, making him one of Western Europe's most durable political leaders.

Since the Netherlands is a small country with a political system of ornate complexity, the Lubbers phenomenon has gained little notice elsewhere.

Yet, with a gift for maneuver and subterfuge that confounds allies and foes alike, Mr. Lubbers has presided over a gentle economic and social upheaval. In the process, he has forged a pragmatic, problem-solving approach to governing that he maintains is becoming increasingly normal in Western Europe. It is one that bridges the traditional divides between left and right.

The 11 other leaders of the European Community, Mr. Lubbers asserted, "have something in common in that they do not like exaggeration. They make a plea for a no-nonsense approach to problems."

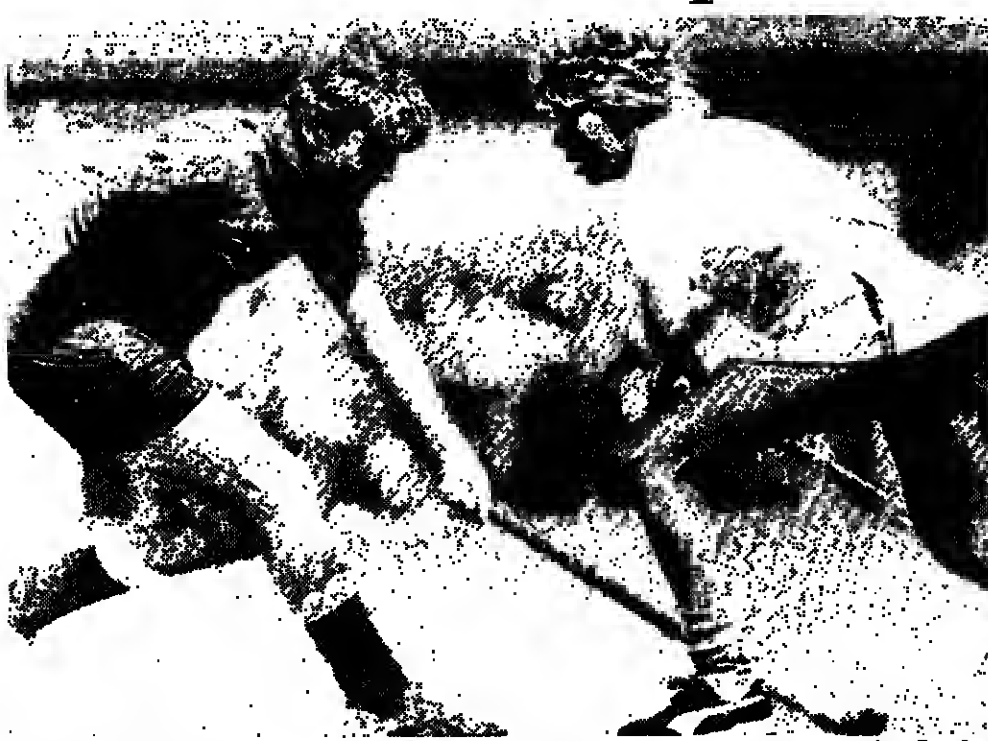
"I think that the differences between Felipe González of Spain and myself are not all that big," he said, naming another young statesman who happens to be a Socialist.

It was 8:30 A.M. and the winter darkness was just lifting over the red-brick parliamentary complex where the prime minister has a cozy, wood-paneled office. The Jewish educator Mr. Lubbers gave the interview in English, but he could have done it in Spanish, French or German.

Looking back over his six years in office, Mr. Lubbers said he took pride in having turned an anxious climate — in which many citizens were afraid of losing their jobs — into one of confidence in a relatively buoyant economy.

"The shock therapy of those first years worked quite well," he said. It also encouraged a quiet roll-back of the countercultural explosion that shook the Netherlands, and notably Amsterdam, in the 1960s. Today, the prime minister said, baby-boomers and former flower children want to get down to work.

"So now I think we are an open society — it is not a question of going back to a sort of conserva-



Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers is known as a scrappy field hockey player and an astute politician. He is pictured in a charity match, played in 1987, against the former Dutch hockey star Margret Zeegers.

— but at the same time, it is not naive any more," he said, referring to anti-growth ideologies that flourished into the 1970s.

Although his Dutch belt-tightening has been compared to the stringent policies of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain, Mr. Lubbers chafes at being called a conservative.

"Politicians are responsible for the transformation of society," he said. "If you want to renew things and modernize a society in a good way you have to go down to your roots, your original values."

Dutch politicians and journalists said one of Mr. Lubbers' strengths was his boundless flexibility, his knack for waiting out disputes and finding the middle position that

usually prevails in this reasonable and tolerant nation.

"He's distrustful a little bit because no one knows what he stands for," said J.M. Bik, a columnist for the Rotterdam daily NRC Handelsblad. "He's the brightest boy in the class, not the most liked one. He's not loved; he's respected."

Even so, in a highly Calvinist society that distrusts ostentation, Mr. Lubbers strikes the right populist note, despite his great personal wealth. No one goes any more when the prime minister jogs alone through the parks of The Hague or his hometown, Rotterdam.

His capacity for filibuster and for keeping a finger on the country's pulse served him well five years ago when he steered his coalition

through the tumultuous outpouring of emotion against the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles.

Mr. Lubbers outwaited the anti-missile protesters, and, ultimately, the Netherlands did not have to deploy the cruise missiles it had accepted because a Soviet-American treaty

banished them. The prime minister said the advent of Mikhail S. Gorbachev and the thaw in East-West relations meant that the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the Bush administration would be well-advised to adopt a "low-key approach," seeking to mobilize public opinion by balancing the need for a strong defense with the search for

accords with the Warsaw Pact. The union leader, Lech Walesa, who briefly attended Thursday's session on trade union pluralism, told reporters the work stoppage at the Belchatow mine, 150 kilometers (93 miles) southwest of Warsaw, meant it was urgent to get the union operating legally.

"Solidarity is indispensable because we can observe the beginning of disorder in Poland," he said. "The quicker we get it the less we will have to pay."

The Belchatow miners called off the strike for three weeks in what their leaders said was a political decision.

Their return to work, which left a pay dispute partly unresolved, followed a government warning that the strike was casting doubt on Solidarity's commitment to reconciliation and on whether the talks on Poland's future should continue.

The mine supplies fuel to Poland's biggest power station, which was threatened with closure by the strike.

The government spokesman, Jerzy Urban, said the stoppage recalled "confrontational" Solidarity tactics of 1980-1981 and the government would not negotiate under pressure from such tactics.

Solidarity sources said the only real remaining dispute with the government was whether the union could have the regional structure it had in 1980-1981 or would be split into branch industrial unions in accordance with a 1982 law.

A Solidarity spokesman, Janusz Onyszkiewicz, said the government was trying to make legalization of the union conditional on progress on other issues at the talks covering economic and political reform.

Applicants must apply between March 1 and 31, the department said.

Several years ago, about 1.4 million people applied for 10,000 immigrant visas under a similar program. Response this time is expected to be the same, a department spokesman said.

Unlike other immigrant visa programs, this one does not require applicants to have a family member already residing in the United States or a Department of Labor certification of a job offer, the spokesman said. "This is a program for persons who would otherwise not qualify," he added.

Under the rules, those eligible must come from the 162 countries that last year used fewer than 5,000 immigrant visas.

The storm blew snow and ice across Southern California on Wednesday after breaking low-temperature records throughout the northern and central parts of the state and around the United States.

The cold killed citrus, vegetables and floral crops in some areas. Many growers and packers said lemon groves were hard hit by the cold wave, with some early estimates saying that up to 35 percent of the crop may have been damaged.

California is the nation's top producer of lemons, a crop valued at \$152 million in 1987.

Asparagus growers in the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys reported frost damage. Small farmers who grow leaf lettuce also were hurt.

Temperatures rose moderately in most parts of the United States, but the Alaskan front moved into the Great Lakes, leaving snow drifts 10 feet (3 meters) high in northern Michigan.

Solidarity Presses for Legalization After Strike

Reuters

WARSAW — Representatives of Solidarity, sensing that opposition to the banned union's existence was softening, pressed government negotiators on Thursday to legalize the union after coal miners called off a strike that had threatened the talks.

Solidarity said the government negotiators made it clear at the start of the third round of the talks that no political obstacles remained to the union's legalization after a seven-year ban.

"From the point of view of the government, there is no doubt that trade union pluralism is possible," the Solidarity information service quoted a government negotiator, Alexander Kwasniewski, as saying at the talks.

"The political answer has already been given and it is positive," Mr. Kwasniewski added, according to Solidarity.

The union leader, Lech Walesa, who briefly attended Thursday's session on trade union pluralism, told reporters the work stoppage at the Belchatow mine, 150 kilometers (93 miles) southwest of Warsaw, meant it was urgent to get the union operating legally.

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WORLD BRIEFS

CIA Chief Links Firms to Gas Plants

WASHINGTON (WP) — The director of the Central Intelligence Agency, William J. Webster, said Thursday that West European and Asian companies had played significant roles in the development of poison gas plants and weapons in Syria, Iran and Iraq, as well as in Libya. Mr. Webster told the Senate government affairs subcommittee on investigations that "assistance by foreign suppliers, many of whom were fully witting of the intentions of the Middle East countries to produce chemical weapons, has been the key element" enabling the countries to begin production quickly.

While the CIA chief disclosed new details about chemical weapons programs in the Middle East, he did not name companies or identify precise locations in Western Europe and Asia from which the intelligence agency believes assistance was offered. He said, however, that foreign suppliers had provided technical and operations advice, construction assistance, vital chemical "precursors" to poison gases, production equipment, munitions parts and personnel training.

Hezbollah Pulls Back in Lebanon

BAAL, Lebanon (AP) — Shiite Muslim militiamen who are backed by Iran withdrew Thursday from villages in southern Lebanon to hideout in wooded mountains as part of a peace treaty with a rival Shiite militia.

But there was no immediate move by the rival group, the Syrian-backed Amal militia, to take over the villages of Jbaa and Ain Bouswar after the pullout by fighters from Hezbollah, or Party of God. An Amal representative and a Hezbollah official toured the villages after the pullout. Hezbollah and Amal were expected to release prisoners this week.

The treaty, signed Jan. 29 in Damascus, was brokered by the militias' regional allies, Syria and Iran, and ended nine months of battles between the two factions. More than 300 people have been killed and 1,500 wounded in the fighting that had flared since April.

Salmonella on Rise, U.K. Report Says

LONDON (APF) — Britain is in the midst of a salmonella epidemic that affected at least two million people in England and Wales last year, according to a confidential government report disclosed Thursday by The Times of London.

The report confirmed the seriousness of the outbreak, which ministers have denied or played down since December, when a health official, Edwinna Currie, asserted that most of Britain's egg production was infected with salmonella. The remark caused egg sales to collapse and cost Mrs. Currie her position. Salmonella bacteria causes food poisoning, which can sometimes be fatal.

The Times said the report, drawn up by officials from the Agriculture and Health ministries and representatives of the egg industry, concludes that Britain is in the grip of a "new salmonella outbreak of considerable proportions." It lists measures to be taken immediately, including that all animals be tested for salmonella and be vaccinated.

Hirohito's Funeral to Last 13 Hours

TOKYO (AP) — Hirohito's funeral on Feb. 24 will last more than 13 hours, the palace said Thursday.

Officials released a final draft of the funeral day schedule, beginning with an early morning religious ceremony at the palace and finishing with another at 8:50 P.M. at the imperial mausoleum, 28 miles (45 kilometers) outside Tokyo.

The estimated 10,000 guests, including dignitaries from 134 nations, will begin assembling hours before the start of the state funeral, scheduled to begin just before noon in the Shingoku Imperial Gardens in central Tokyo.

Anti-Zionism Decried in Soviet Press

MOSCOW (WP) — The official Soviet press published an article by two historians Thursday equating anti-Zionist campaigns orchestrated by Moscow with those of Hitler. The article in Sovetskaya Kultura, the Culture Ministry newspaper, was the strongest condemnation of anti-Jewish propaganda published in the official press in half a century.

The historians, Sergei Rogov and Vladimir Novosel, said that Jewish Soviet anti-Zionist propagandists had used Nazi-like tactics that sowed widespread mistrust and suspicion of Jews and led tens of thousands to emigrate. They quoted writings by a Soviet propagandist next to Hitler's "Mein Kampf" and said that the only difference was that the Soviet writer used the word Zionists instead of Jews to mask anti-Semitism.

The article appeared three days before the scheduled opening of the first Jewish cultural center in Moscow since the Stalin era.

Nepal to Try 2 Western Proselytizers

KATMANDU, Nepal (UPI) — An American and a Canadian face up to six years in prison in Nepal for allegedly trying to convert local tribesmen to Christianity, officials said Thursday.

David McBride, 33, of Columbia, Pennsylvania, and Mervyn Budd, 26, a carpenter from London, Ontario, were arrested in November after being charged with preaching Christianity and possessing Bibles and cassette tapes of Christian texts, their lawyer, Hari Nirmla, said. The two are being tried in Phidim, a remote hill town 200 kilometers (125 miles) southeast of Katmandu.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Concordes to Get Check Over Cracks

LONDON (AP) — British Airways is checking five of its seven Concorde jets after discovering "small cracks" in the roof structure of one aircraft, the Civil Aviation Authority announced Thursday.

The airline was making what it called precautionary checks on the planes, which have made more than 3,500 flights, the authority said, adding that French airline officials were making the same checks.

The cracks on the aircraft were discovered during maintenance work, it said. The authority said that the upper fuselages of the planes were to be given ultrasonic checks, to be repeated after every 100 flights until parts are replaced.

Athens police warned motorists trapped in congested streets Thursday that their cars were major pollutants. They handed out an Environment Ministry pamphlet, "Cars and Smog," to drivers in traffic jams around Constitution Square, urging them to keep their engines properly tuned and pointing out that catalytic converters could be fitted to most foreign systems to cut pollution.

Aviation officials in South Korea welcomed a proposal for the Soviet state airline, Aeroflot, to start flying from Moscow to Seoul, but said they had not received any official word of the plan. The Soviet deputy civil aviation minister, Boris Panyukov, said in Moscow on Wednesday that Aeroflot was preparing to start flights to Seoul.

Garuda Indonesian Airways should be partly privatized, the president of the Indonesian national carrier, Muhammad Suparno, said Thursday. "I proposed to the government in 1985 that the airline be privatized and I still think it would be a good thing," he said, adding that the state could retain a controlling interest. The airline is newly profitable. (APF)

WEATHER

EUROPE

	HIGH	LOW	WIND	PRECIP.
Amsterdam	12	7	W	0
Antwerp	12	7	W	0
Birmingham	12	7	W	0
Bombay	12	7	W	0
Boston	12	7	W	0
Buenos Aires	12	7	W	0
Calcutta	12	7	W	0
Cardiff	12	7	W	0
Cebu	12	7	W	0
Chicago	12	7	W	0
Copenhagen	12	7	W	0
Dallas	12	7	W	0
Dhaka	12	7	W	0
Delhi	12	7	W	0
Detroit	12	7	W	0
Frankfurt	12	7	W	0
Geneva	12	7	W	0
Hankow	12	7	W	0
Hong Kong	12	7	W	0
Kobe	12	7	W	0
London	12	7	W	0
Los Angeles	12	7	W	0
Lyons	12	7	W	0
Manila	12	7	W	0
Medan	12	7	W	0
Mumbai	12	7	W	0
Nairobi	12	7	W	0
Paris	12	7	W	0
Perth	12	7	W	0
Port of Spain	12	7	W	0
Rangoon	12	7	W	0
San Francisco	12	7	W	0
Singapore	12	7	W	0
Sourabaya	12	7	W	0
Taipei	12	7	W	0
Tokyo	12	7	W	0
Yokohama	12	7	W	0

ASIA

	HIGH	LOW	WIND	PRECIP.
Bombay	12	7	W	0
Buenos Aires	12	7	W	0
Calcutta	12	7	W	0
Cardiff	12	7	W	0
Cebu	12	7	W	0
Chicago	12	7	W	0
Copenhagen	12	7	W	0
Dallas	12	7	W	0
Dhaka	12	7	W	0
Delhi	12	7	W	0
Detroit	12	7	W	0
Frankfurt	12	7	W	0
Geneva	12	7	W	0
Hankow	12	7	W	0
Hong Kong	12	7	W	0
Kobe	12	7	W	0
London	12	7	W	0
Los Angeles	12	7	W	0
Lyons	12	7	W	0
Manila	12	7	W	0
Medan	12	7	W	0
Mumbai	12	7	W	0
Nairobi	12	7	W	0
Paris	12	7	W	0
Perth	12	7	W	0
Port of Spain	12	7	W	0
Rangoon	12	7	W	0
San Francisco	12	7	W	0
Singapore	12	7	W	0
Sourabaya	12	7	W	0
Taipei	12	7	W	0
Tokyo	12	7	W	0
Yokohama	12	7	W	0

AFRICA

	HIGH	LOW	WIND	PRECIP.
Bombay	12	7	W	0
Buenos Aires	12	7	W	0
Calcutta	12	7	W	0
Cardiff	12	7	W	0
Cebu	12	7	W	0
Chicago	12	7	W	0
Copenhagen	12	7	W	0
Dallas	12	7	W	0
Dhaka	12	7	W	0
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Hankow	12	7	W	0
Hong Kong	12	7	W	0
Kobe	12	7	W	0
London	12	7	W	0
Los Angeles	12	7	W	0
Lyons	12	7	W	0
Manila	12	7	W	0
Medan	12	7	W	0
Mumbai	12	7	W	0
Nairobi	12	7	W	0
Paris	12	7	W	0

Budget Speech Ends Political Honeymoon For Bush and Congress

By R.W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President George Bush's date with Congress on Thursday night marked the end of the political honeymoon between the president and Capitol Hill, in fact that season of unrealistic sweetness and light did not peter out altogether earlier this

NEWS ANALYSIS

week in the partisan battle over the secretary of defense-designate, John G. Tower.

Indeed, the new president, who for months has displayed a Midas touch in political public relations, suddenly faces real, flesh-and-blood problems on several fronts.

In addition to the controversy over Mr. Tower's confirmation, Mr. Bush finds himself without an Afghanistan policy, and his brand-new plan for the savings and loan industry is showing signs of strain.

It may well be that the Republican president and the Democratic leaders in Congress will continue to consult with each other, to respect each other, even to negotiate with each other — although some of the smartest money in town says that little progress on the biggest issue, the budget, is likely before fall.

What will change after Mr. Bush's budget address Thursday on Capitol Hill, what changes whenever a new president sets out his agenda for the first time, is this: The nimbus of comfortable generalization that always cloaks politics in the early days evaporates, and both sides find themselves forced to discuss specifics, to develop alternatives, to ponder compromise.

The rough-and-tumble, in other words, starts here.

Mr. Bush clearly begins the game on the offensive, despite the troubling Tower episode.

He has the advantage first because he is the president, the one man to whom the whole country looks for leadership unless it becomes disillusioned, and second because he has skillfully man-

euvered himself and his party onto the political high ground.

"I think the president has boxed in more effectively than either he or the people in Congress realize," commented Robert S. Strauss, the former Democratic chairman, who is also an old Texas friend of Mr. Bush.

"There's no way the Democrats can do anything about new taxes as long as he won't budge, and he isn't even thinking about budgeting this year, no matter what anyone tells you," Mr. Strauss said. "To make political points, we need an agenda of our own, something to counter him with, but that's not easy without money. Education, the environment, health care — all good issues, and all take a lot of money."

The Democratic position is complicated by Mr. Bush's promises to work for a "kinder, gentler" America, an ideal of which the Democrats see themselves as the legitimate custodians. To the degree that the president can deliver on his promise, and especially if he manages to deliver some substance along with the many symbols he has relied upon so far, he makes it harder for the Democrats to make their case to the country.

Mr. Bush's position is complicated by his desire to do a lot with meager means. Restrained already by the need to reduce the huge budget deficits that characterized the Reagan years, the administration is further handicapped by the need to devote resources to the relief of the beleaguered savings and loan industry and to the repair of the nation's nuclear plants.

One alternative for the Democrats is to concentrate on the so-called family issues, such as health insurance and child care, and many favor that approach, for all the financing perils.

The Reverend Jesse L. Jackson, runner-up last year to Governor Michael S. Dukakis in the race for the Democratic presidential nomination, would take a much more aggressive attitude than the Democratic leaders, Senator George J. Mitchell of Maine and Representative Jim Wright of Texas, have so far manifested.

"We have to seize the moral initiative by dealing with the expanded base of human misery created in the last eight years," Mr. Jackson said this week.

"We need to attack, not react," he said.

Regardless of fiscal restraints, he added, the Democrats cannot afford to back away from issues like crime, drugs, housing and the homeless.

It isn't that easy, reply such Democrats as Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan of New York, who looks for "a lot of floundering and stumbling around" by his party's leadership in the weeks ahead.

"My party has no alternative plan," he said. "We're very nearly reduced to waiting around for a disaster that we can pounce upon. Why? The Democratic Party is the party of energy and activism, and those things cost money. There isn't any, because Ronald Reagan has dismantled the government's finances."

Senator Moynihan thinks the Democrats' only ace in the hole is the Social Security trust fund surplus, which he would tap to provide more revenue. But perhaps the situation is not all that grim. Mr. Bush may eventually find that his pledge to refrain from any new taxes has put him in a corner, too.

Capital Gains: Rostenkowski Vows to Fight

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee promised all-out opposition Thursday to a proposal by President George Bush to reduce the tax on capital gains.

"I'm not about to tell the wage earners in Chicago that they should pay a higher tax than stockbrokers," Representative Dan Rostenkowski, Democrat of Illinois, said in a speech to the National Press Club.

Budget recommendations by Mr. Bush to Congress were expected to include a call for lower taxes on capital gains, which are profits from the sale of stocks, real estate and other assets. There is strong congressional support for such a move, mainly among Republicans but also among some Democratic liberals. Seventy percent of capital gains are taken by people with incomes above \$100,000 a year.

AIDS Research Designs A Promising New Drug

By Michael Specter
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Signaling a major advance toward an effective AIDS treatment, scientists say that they have designed a new kind of drug that attacks AIDS by enabling the immune system to find the virus and destroy it.

The drug, a hybrid molecule developed by researchers, is essentially an artificial antibody.

One reason AIDS has proven so uniformly lethal is that natural antibodies that are supposed to defend against infection mysteriously fail to stop the AIDS virus.

Once the artificial antibodies are unleashed, however, other parts of the immune system then destroy the virus.

The new drug combines the properties of a protein molecule called CD-4, normally found on the outer surface of key immune system cells, and laboratory-made antibodies — special versions of the molecules that the body makes to attack invading microbes.

AIDS researchers called the artificial antibody potentially one of the most promising advances yet in the battle against acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

They said that if further studies in animals and then in humans supported early observations, the drug could prove far superior to AZT, the only drug currently approved for treating AIDS.

But researchers involved in the project, which was reported Thursday in the journal *Nature*, cautioned that the drug had not yet been tested in humans. They said that they expected animal tests to continue for most of this year. Then the drug could be ready for human trials designed to determine its side effects.

Sarnel Broder, director of the National Cancer Institute and one of the authors of the report, described the project as "a techno-

logical leap." But he added that its potential clinical value remained to be examined.

Scientists have known for some time that the AIDS virus enters cells of the immune system by locking its outer-coat proteins, called gp-120, to the CD-4 receptors on cells. Researchers have long speculated that by blocking that process, they might be able to prevent the virus from getting into cells where it can multiply.

The artificial antibody, developed by researchers at the National Cancer Institute, Harvard Medical School and Genentech Inc., a California-based biotechnology firm, is an enhanced version of a genetically engineered protein that several competing groups have been producing over the past two years.

That protein was essentially a synthetic copy of the CD-4 molecule. It worked as a chemical sponge to sop up the AIDS virus before the virus could get to the cells that it would otherwise kill.

Synthetic CD-4 has been tested in humans for nearly six months and although it is too soon to say whether it is effective, researchers say, preliminary evidence has not shown any significant adverse effects.

The paper's chief author, Daniel J. Capon, said the artificial antibody was likely to be "many times more effective than CD-4." Mr. Capon, a senior scientist at Genentech, added: "The practical advances are huge. By making it into an antibody, the drug now actively seeks out and kills the virus and infected cells."

The AIDS virus is known to infect macrophages and monocytes, cells of the immune system in which the virus can hide for years. If infected, these cells often have the gp-120 viral proteins on their outer surfaces. The artificial antibody locks onto these proteins and signals to uninfected macrophages to devour them.

Halt to North Trial Is Denied

United Press International

WASHINGTON — A federal appeals court refused Thursday to order a halt to the Iran-contra trial of Oliver L. North, rejecting the Bush administration's contention that national security was not adequately protected in the case.

A three-judge panel of the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia acted hours after a jury of nine women and three men was chosen to hear the 12-count felony case against the former White House aide.

In their order, the judges lifted an administrative stay on the proceedings imposed earlier in the day. The stay had prompted U.S. District Judge Gerhard A. Gesell to recess the case until Monday.

The panel rejected administration arguments that Judge Gesell had not imposed adequate censorship rules on Mr. North's attorneys when they introduced classified information during trial testimony.

Senior Justice officials were not immediately available to comment on whether they would appeal to the Supreme Court.

The appeals court granted the stay after Justice officials complained that Judge Gesell had not instituted adequate procedures for dealing with classified material during Mr. North's trial. The former Marine lieutenant colonel is being tried on 12 felony counts arising from the sale of U.S. arms to Iran and the diversion of sales profits to the Nicaraguan contras.

Legal Battle Foreseen
Michael Winsor of The New York Times

Times reported earlier from Washington:

Judge Gesell's rejection Wednesday of the Justice Department effort to censor national security testimony set up a legal battle that could force a dismissal of some or all of the 12 remaining charges against Mr. North.

The judge said that he would instead adopt less restrictive rules proposed by the independent prosecutor in the case, Lawrence E. Walsh, who broke with the Bush administration over the issue for the first time.

In rejecting the Justice request, Judge Gesell said the proposal was so onerous that it could "destroy any opportunity for a fair trial."

He called the department's attempt to intervene in the case "one of the most frivolous motions" he had ever seen.

He added: "I want to do my level best to protect the national secrets of this country, but I want to do even more to give this man a fair trial."

The Justice Department still might issue its own legal order barring certain kinds of testimony on security grounds. The attorney general is permitted to issue such an order under the Classified Information Procedures Act of 1980, which regulates the use of government secrets in court proceedings.

The issuance of a Justice order would raise the question whether Mr. North could be tried fairly without the banned testimony and probably would force Judge Gesell

or Mr. Walsh to consider dropping charges against Mr. North.

The courtroom disagreement over testimony mirrored a private debate last month over classified documents that eventually led Mr. Walsh to drop the two principal criminal charges in the case.

In that instance, the Justice Department told Mr. Walsh it would legally bar the use of certain secret documents.

Debates over classified information have dominated the 10 months of preparation for the trial. In those debates, Mr. Walsh has sought to find common ground between the Reagan and Bush administrations, which have opposed the disclosure of any secrets, and Judge Gesell, who has demanded uncensored testimony to assure a fair trial.

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4th Qtr.	1988	1987	Revenue	593.50	581.70
Revenue	716.60	809.00	Net Inc.	1.90	(0)43.10
Oper Net	51.40	44.50	Per Share	0.13	
Oper Share	0.48	0.41	a: loss.		



DANCING DAISIES — A Japanese woman humming to "Flower Rock" plants, which dance to the sound of voices. The plastic flowers with built-in sensors sell for 3,800 yen (about \$30).

ASIAN TOPICS

Lee Kuan Yew Urges A Higher Birth Rate

As the lunar calendar passed this week from the Year of the Dragon into the less auspicious Year of the Snake, Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew of Singapore stepped up the campaign to encourage bigger families. Michael Richardson of the International Herald Tribune reports.

In a message to Singaporeans to mark the new year, Mr. Lee urged them not to plan the births of their children based on lunar signs.

"Have your babies any year, including the snake year," he said. "And if that year has fewer babies than the dragon year, there will be the advantage of more places in good schools and at the universities."

Two years ago, with the birthrate in Singapore flagging, the government reversed a long-standing birth-control policy and introduced incentives for couples to have more than two children, including a special tax rebate of 20,000 Singapore dollars (\$10,400) for parents who have a third child.

Singapore, which has a population of 2.6 million, saw births rise 14 percent in 1987. In the first eleven months of 1988, nearly 21 percent more babies were born than in the corresponding period of 1987.

The jump was attributed in large part to the belief among Chinese, who form 76 percent of Singapore's population, that the dragon is one of the most auspicious symbols in the lunar calendar.

Japanese Amnesty Has Ancient Roots

A general amnesty announced by the Japanese government this week to mark the end of Emperor Hirohito's reign is part of a tradition stretching back to Japan's earliest recorded history, reports Kay Ito of the International Herald Tribune. The amnesty is to take effect Feb. 24, the day of Hirohito's funeral, and will cover 30,000 criminals and 11 million Japanese found guilty of traffic violations and other minor infractions.

The first known mention of amnesty in Japan, according to Professor Hiroaki Itakura of Nippon University, is in the *Nihon Shoki*, completed in A.D. 720. It is one of the country's oldest historical chronicles. Pardons on auspicious occasions have been institutionalized since the Meiji era (1868-1912).

The new general amnesty is the first since 1956, when Japan entered the United Nations. In 1972, the government marked the return of Okinawa from the United States with a limited pardon for minor offenders.

Around Asia

Authorities in Thailand have reported significant success in a campaign to recover stolen art treasures. Taveesak Senanarong, head of the government's fine arts department, said Wednesday that 1,200 ancient art objects had been found in a month designated for voluntary returns — no questions asked — that ended last week. This week a priceless, 17th-century gold plaque was returned to the Jim Thompson House Museum in Bangkok, from which it was stolen in 1981. Ross E. Pezling, a U.S.

Embassy spokesman, said Martin Lerner, curator of New York's Metropolitan Museum, spotted the Sanskrit-inscribed plaque in a European art gallery and persuaded the owner to return it. Neither the gallery nor the owner was identified.

There is no place in Indonesia for an opposition press, Information Minister Harmoko said in a statement quoted by the Jakarta Post. "What should exist here," he said, "is a national press which serves the function of giving true information to people, educating them and carrying out social control." Indonesia has no formal censorship, but the press regularly skirts such issues as ethnic and religious problems and president's family.

The household goods of G. L. Lal Nanda, who twice served as caretaker prime minister of India in the 1960s, were picked out of his rented apartment in New Delhi this week after an eviction dispute. Mr. Nanda, described by neighbors as a lonely widower, was out of town, press reports said. They said the landlord complained that Mr. Nanda owed 27,000 rupees (\$1,780) in back rent. Mr. Nanda spent about two weeks as caretaker prime minister in 1964 after the death of Jawaharlal Nehru, and served again in 1966 after the death of Lal Bahadur Shastri. Mr. Nanda also served in several cabinets, holding the portfolios for home affairs, railroads, irrigation and planning. The Press Trust of India said that after the eviction, New Delhi's lieutenant governor, Romesh Bhandari, found an apartment elsewhere for Mr. Nanda's use.

Arthur Higbee

Cambodian Resistance Agrees on Peace Plan

Reuters

BEIJING — Preparing for talks with Vietnam this month, the often divided Cambodian resistance said Thursday it had agreed on a detailed peace plan that does not specifically exclude a possible role for Pol Pot, a leader of the Khmer Rouge guerrillas.

But the five-point plan, based on a proposal already republished by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the former Cambodian head of state, specifically states that a United Nations peacekeeping force would prevent the Khmer Rouge from usurping power.

Prince Norodom Ranariddh presented the peace plan at a Chinese state guest house where Prince Sihanouk, his father, is currently living in exile.

The plan proposes a UN "international control mechanism" with a staff of at least 2,000, a UN peacekeeping force and the formation of a provisional coalition government before free general elections are held.

It also calls for the total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops in a period lasting up to two months from the start of a cease-fire.

The armies of the three-party resistance coalition and the Ha-oi-backed government in Phnom Penh would be reduced to no more than 10,000 men on each side within the two-month period.

Vietnam, which invaded Cambodia in 1978 to overthrow the Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge, has said that it would end its occupation by September if a political settlement were reached.

The Khmer Rouge leader, Pol Pot, has been blamed for the deaths of more than a million people during the four-year rule of Pol Pot.

The Khmer Rouge leader, Khien Samphan, said that Vietnam had no right to set conditions on who would be part of the proposed provisional government.

He said the composition of the government could be discussed in a spirit of reconciliation after agreement in principle to form such a government had been reached.

Western diplomats said it was extremely unlikely that Pol Pot could ever be allowed to play a formal role in Cambodia. "Khien Samphan's comments in fact indicate this," one diplomat said.

Peace talks are scheduled to start in Indonesia on Feb. 19. Foreign Minister Siddhi Savetisala of Thailand arrived Thursday in Beijing for separate talks with Prince Sihanouk and Chinese leaders.

Moslems Fight Indonesia Troops, 32 Die

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

JAKARTA — Clashes between Moslem militants and Indonesian troops in southern Sumatra have left 32 persons dead, the Indonesian military said Thursday.

The clashes were the most serious since militant Moslems and troops battled in the streets of Jakarta in September 1984. The government said then that 29 people were killed, but human rights groups put the casualty toll much higher.

The military report on the fighting Tuesday, issued Thursday, was swiftly followed by calls for calm in Indonesia, which has the world's largest Moslem population, from the armed forces commander, Try Sutrisno.

"I appeal for calm — to maintain vigilance and national unity," he said.

Major General Sunardi, head of the South Sumatra Military Regional Command, said soldiers trying to recover the body of an officer who had been taken hostage killed 27 members of the Fisiabilillah Mujahidin Commando, or Commando Warriors of God.

The Antara news agency quoted General Sunardi as saying there were up to 300 people in the group.

General Sunardi said the extremist leader Anwar Wamidi was among those killed at their headquarters in Talangari, a village south of Palembang in Lampung, Sumatra's southernmost province.

Human rights groups said Thursday that they were sending representatives to Talangari to gather more information.

The army officer, identified as Captain Sutiman, and local offi-

cials, had gone Monday to the group's headquarters to inquire about the group's activities. He was taken hostage after a brief fight.

The army was sent in the next day but the Moslems fought back with poisoned arrows, swords and gasoline bombs.

"The clash was unavoidable," a military spokesman said.

Speaking in Palembang, capital of neighboring Selatan Province, General Sunardi said the group had killed two officers and two civilians in separate attacks on police outposts Monday and Tuesday. He said 19 members of the group were arrested while others fled.

A senior military official said the group had acted outside religious law.

The army said Mr. Anwar had lectured local people against the state philosophy, Pancasila, which

stipulates that Indonesians should believe in one God but falls short of making Islam the state religion.

The 1984 riots in Jakarta were sparked partly by Moslem opposition to making Pancasila the state ideology. A few months later, President Suharto said any signs of extremism or terrorism would be crushed in their early stages.

Government officials have often said that any threat to national stability would come from inside the multiethnic country.

Some army officers say privately that they believe Islamic fundamentalism could be one of the most serious problems threatening stability in Indonesia, most of whose 176 million people are Moslems but which has a tradition of religious diversity and tolerance.

(AFP, Reuters)

Lethal Bacteria Found in EC Cheeses, Japan Says

Reuters

TOKYO — Health Ministry officials said Thursday that shops had been urged to remove from sale some French and Dutch unprocessed cheeses containing bacteria that can cause fatal infections.

Eight types of soft cheese imported from France and the Netherlands had been found to contain the listeria bacterium, which has a 30-percent chance of killing those infected, a ministry spokesman said.

"We have instructed the importing companies to withdraw all cheeses suspected to be tainted from the shelves, and will look into tightening the inspection of soft and semisoft cheeses that are imported into Japan," he said.

A European Community official in Tokyo said it appeared to be a rare outbreak of the bacteria and the discovery was being treated very seriously.

Ex-Caribide Chairman Labeled 'Absconder'

The Associated Press

BHOVAL, India — An Indian court on Thursday declared Warren Anderson, the former chairman of Union Carbide Corp., an "absconder" in an effort to extradite him from the United States to face charges stemming from the poison gas disaster at Bhopal.

Chief Judicial Magistrate R.C. Mishra issued a warrant Nov. 15, 1988, for Mr. Anderson's arrest on homicide charges filed by the Indian government, but repeated summons have failed to bring him to Bhopal. A government counsel requested that the former executive be declared an absconder, which is designed to make it easier for the Indian government to initiate extradition proceedings.

The Dutch cheese industry, however, reacted angrily to the Japanese report.

Henk Middeldveldt, head of the cheese division of the Dutch Dairy Board, said all cheese exports were thoroughly checked before they left the country, and no case of listeria infection had ever been found.

Two years ago, the Dutch Health Ministry impounded a quantity of imported soft cheese containing listeria.

At the time, a ministry spokesman said such unprocessed soft cheeses were notorious for containing harmful bacteria.

The EC official in Tokyo said: "We have had problems already selling this cheese, mainly because of high tariffs imposed by the Japanese, and this may affect the sales further."

But he added: "When the problem has been dealt with, we expect

to recover and treble our cheese sales in this market."

In 1987, Japan imported 97,200 tons of natural cheese, mostly from the European Community.

Last year, the Dutch exported 400,000 tons of mainly hard and semihard cheeses, making the country the biggest exporter in the world, he said. Japan imported 16,000 tons from the Netherlands, all but a few hundred kilograms of which were hard cheeses.

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Risks of Parkinson's Surgery Shown

By Susan Oldie

WASHINGTON — A highly publicized experimental transplant operation for Parkinson's disease developed in Mexico has produced only modest benefits, and some serious complications, in patients treated at three U.S. hospitals, according to a new study.

The report Thursday in the New England Journal of Medicine debunks efforts by U.S. researchers to duplicate the dramatic results reported almost two years ago by Mexican doctors, who grafted tissue from the adrenal glands of Parkinson's patients into their brains.

Although some improvement was seen among 19 U.S. patients who underwent the surgery, the results fell far short of the cures reported from Mexico.

For most Parkinson's patients, the risks appear to outweigh the benefits, said one of the study's authors, Dr. C. Warren Olanow.

"Unless we can find a way to do it better and safer, it probably doesn't have a lot of practical usefulness," said Dr. Olanow, a neurologist and pharmacologist at the

University of South Florida in Tampa. "One of the interesting questions is why it works even to the degree that it does."

Parkinson's disease is a brain disorder whose symptoms include muscle stiffness, tremors and difficulty with movement. About 400,000 Americans suffer from the condition, which can be improved but not cured with medication.

The disease results from the loss of specialized nerve cells that produce dopamine, a chemical that transmits messages along nerve circuits important in muscle control.

In the experimental operation, surgeons remove one of the patient's two adrenal glands and isolate tissue from the gland, which produces transmitters similar to dopamine. Surgeons then transplant four or five tiny pieces of this tissue into a region of the brain called the right caudate nucleus.

Dr. Olanow said the procedure had a high complication rate because it requires two simultaneous operations and most Parkinson's patients are elderly and chronically ill. He said that about 200 patients worldwide had undergone the pro-

cedure, and about 20 percent suffered complications.

In the study, 19 patients with severe Parkinson's disease had the surgery at the University of South Florida, the University of Kansas and the Rush-Presbyterian-St. Luke's Medical Center in Chicago.

One patient developed a brain hemorrhage during the operation and remained in a coma six months later. Another suffered lengthy, severe depression after the surgery. Pneumonia, hallucinations or confusion and extreme sleepiness were frequent but temporary complications, according to the report.

No patient improved enough in all doctors to reduce the doses of medication needed to treat the disease. But in a significant number of cases, researchers noted improvement in response to medication.

Dr. Christopher G. Goetz, a neurologist at Rush-Presbyterian-St. Luke's Medical Center and the study's principal author, said the improvement was too modest to make the operation worthwhile for most patients, but that it might benefit a few who have the most severe symptoms.

40 Killed in India In Blaze During A TV Production

Agence France-Press

NEW DELHI — Forty studio workers died and 55 other persons were injured when fire swept through a movie studio in the southern Indian city of Mysore during the shooting of a major television series, the Press Trust of India reported Thursday.

Ten of the injured were in critical condition, hospital officials said. The fire broke out late Wednesday at Premier Studios in the old city, where the actor-director Sanjay Khan was filming a 52-part serial, "The Sword of Tipu Sultan."

The fire started during an indoor fireworks display and soon enveloped the entire studio, which had been locked from the outside to keep out a crowd of fans, the news agency said.

A fire also devastated a major state-owned electronics complex near the northern Indian city of Chandigarh overnight Wednesday. And on Thursday, a fire that started at a duty-free shop on a mezzanine floor in Bombay's Salhar airport disrupted operations at the airport.

The electronics firm, Semiconductor Complex Ltd., which manufactures circuits, integrated systems and microchips, suffered losses estimated at \$66 million. The fire destroyed its main manufacturing unit and a research and development area.

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(Continued from Back Page)			
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Starting from the dates of effecting the advance payment and the opening of the L/C whichever is the later.

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Is 120 days from the closing date and shall be duly extended for another 120 days according to the book of special conditions. Those interested can obtain the relevant call for offers from The Department of Foreign Contracts in the Public Establishment of Electricity, against payment of US\$1,000 or Syrian Pounds 22,000 between 11 and 12.30 of official working hours.

Offers shall be submitted to the P.E.E., P.O. Box 3386, Damascus, Syria, before the end of working hours on Saturday, 25/3/1989. Offers will be opened in a public meeting attended by representatives of the companies at 10.00 hours on Sunday, 26/3/1989 in the building of the P.E.E.

Damascus 22/1/1989.

The General Director of the P.E.E.
Eng. Mahmoud Al-Asaad.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

The Ulster Peacemakers

Although political leaders in Northern Ireland representing both Unionists (predominantly Protestant) and Nationalists (predominantly Catholic) do meet from time to time on other matters, they had not sat down to discuss the political future of their own province. Those most hostile to any change in the current stalemate — notably, the Reverend Ian Paisley, a Protestant leader — have even refused to acknowledge the legitimacy of an earlier agreement between England and Ireland to talk and cooperate on immediate problems of justice in the province.

It came as a surprise, therefore, when the BBC broke a story last week about secret meetings in West Germany attended by leaders of four political parties in Northern Ireland. The talks apparently were begun at the invitation of a German lawyer acting on behalf of the Lutheran Church. The idea was to foster discussion of broad social and political issues, but according to one participant, talks quickly focused on practical matters such as police power and the possibilities for self-government. The meetings have produced no concrete results, but the fact that a dialogue began is cause for some faint hope.

Since the BBC revelation, party leaders on both sides have been backpedaling. Both Mr. Paisley and John Hume, the Catholic leader, have assured their respective constituents that no decisions have been made, no ground has been given, no agenda has been set. But so far, neither has there been any public outcry, condemnation of the party leaders or demands that the talks be abandoned. The people of Northern Ireland, battered by 20 years of civil strife and thousands of killings, are even more tired of this conflict than are their leaders.

It may be more difficult to build on this small progress now that the politicians have to explain what is going on to their constituents. But there is value in that too, and the fact that the meetings included the broad spectrum of leaders may diminish the burden. It is, at any rate, a burden worth assuming. The peacemakers must be encouraged to continue the talks.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Tower: Still More Doubts

John Tower's nomination to be U.S. secretary of defense is now in serious jeopardy. The cloud of rumors about his private life still appears to be mostly smoke. Yet even some former colleagues on the Senate Armed Services Committee have come to doubt his fitness. The committee has now decided to postpone voting on the nomination for two weeks, which gives time for reflection on Mr. Tower's candidacy.

Wholly apart from the smoke, Mr. Tower's stance and policy views made him a dubious choice. What makes him even more dubious now is the frosty reaction of senators. Customarily, they acclaim the nomination of a former senator. But in this case Sam Nunn, the chairman of the Armed Services Committee, promised thorough hearings; these have raised three categories of questions, deniable as wine, women and contractor fees.

Asked by Senator Nunn if he had a drinking problem, Mr. Tower replied: "I have none, Senator. I am a man of some discipline." Yet Mr. Nunn, with the facts at his disposal, is evidently unsatisfied. "If there has been a problem [of alcohol abuse] in the past," he said Wednesday, "is there a point where it has been recognized by the nominee and dealt with effectively? That is to say, is it a continuing problem? I do not have an answer to that yet."

Senator James Exon has said of the rumors that 90 percent are "sheer, unadulterated garbage." The allegations about womanizing may well fall into this category. Unless Mr. Tower's private life opens him to extortion, it has little bearing on his competence for office.

The nominee's relations with defense contractors are harder to assess. His consultancy earned him \$750,000 over two and a half years. That could be disturbing for several reasons.

The relationship between the Pentagon, its contractors and their many consultants has been extremely unhealthy and in need of reform. Can Mr. Tower, a beneficiary of this relationship, be relied on to reform it with vigor? The president wants appointees to avoid even the appearance of conflicts of interest. Mr. Tower insists that he would avoid even "the appearance of a perception" of favoritism to those who paid him. Yet the sheer number of his clients would make it difficult for him to avoid all decisions that might concern them.

Industry executives often bring valuable management experience to running the Pentagon, which may outweigh conflicts of interest. Mr. Tower's consulting experience belongs in a less useful category.

Mr. Tower may yet dispel the smoke about these three issues, but the strongest reasons to challenge his nomination remain: As the principal backer in Congress of Ronald Reagan's undisciplined defense buildup, he is hardly the best person to cope with the problems of waste and excess that the buildup caused. He has no record of looking critically at the services' demands. He gained a reputation in Congress for partisanship, not conciliation.

Even if Mr. Tower can prove himself clean, there are other candidates who are both better prepared and more disposed toward seizing the unique opportunity to reform the Pentagon.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

No Right to Bear These

Patrick Purdy, the Stockton, California, schoolyard killer, might have inspired national soul-searching about violence in American life. Instead he inspired a bonanza in gun sales. On learning that Mr. Purdy had used a \$400 Chinese-made military assault rifle to kill five children and wound 30 others, Californians jammed the stores and within days had snapped up the inventory of such weapons.

Shocked, Stockton banned possession of assault rifles, as did Los Angeles, and California legislators are readying a bill to limit their statewide. Congress should follow suit.

While federal law imposes heavy limits on private possession of fully automatic machine guns, few localities control semi-automatics, which require a trigger pull for each shot. Most such guns sold to private citizens are hunting rifles. But lately manufacturers have begun to market military assault rifles, altered to remove their automatic capability but still able to fire semiautomatically.

The leading customers appear to be drug dealers and other gangsters, who easily find gunsmiths willing to convert the weapons back to automatics. But the brisk business following the Stockton massacre suggests a broader market of people who think they need such firepower for self-defense or are merely fascinated by Rambo guns. The Chinese are said to consider the U.S. market a way to keep munitions factories in business.

That is alarming. There are no serious sporting uses for military assault rifles, which are designed to mow down human beings at short range. And it is hard to see why such overkill is necessary for home defense.

Gun lobbyists still resist any controls. They say it is impossible to define assault rifles in a way that would not jeopardize sales of popular semiautomatic hunting rifles. But Stockton and Los Angeles appear to have come up with plausible definitions: They ban firearms designed for antipersonnel use that fire clips of more than 20 rounds.

A bill in the California legislature would create a commission to monitor the problem and maintain a list of lawful guns. Maryland recently established a similar commission to control handguns. In the U.S. Senate, meanwhile, Howard Metzenbaum has introduced a bill that would ban certain assault rifles by name, along with large ammunition clips for use on any rifle. A federal ban would inhibit trafficking between states with differing laws.

Barbara Fass, Stockton's mayor, acknowledges that gun control is politically treacherous but asserts that military assault rifles are "where we draw the line." Congress ought to show at least as much sense.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Tuchman's Special Gifts

Although she did not attend the recent Moscow conference on the Cuban missile crisis, Barbara Tuchman's work surely must have been on the minds of some of the Americans there. The historian, who died in Connecticut on Monday at the age of 77, had been a friend of President Kennedy, and it is said that her book "The Guns of August," which detailed the diplomatic missteps and miscalculations that led to World War I, influenced the president during those critical weeks in October 1962. War was averted then because of a combination of factors, one of which was a determination not to repeat the mistakes of history and the blunders of an earlier generation of diplomats.

Historians write with the hope that their work will influence policymakers, as Mrs. Tuchman did. But she also reached a much wider audience that found her style and her insights compelling. Her narratives

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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92300 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.
Tel.: (1) 46.37.93.00. Telex Advertising: 613595; Circulation: 612832; Editorial: 612718; Production: 630698.

Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Hubner

Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Convent Road, Singapore 0511. Tel: 472-7768. Telex: RS55928
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S.A. on capital of 1,200,000 F. RCS Nanterre B 732021126. Commission Paritaire No. 61337
© 1989, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved. ISSN: 0294-8052

OPINION



Bush Can't Afford All This Carter-Like Bumbling

By Kevin Phillips

WASHINGTON — If these are tricky times for President Bush, they are also difficult for those in the press and elsewhere who are obliged to interpret his actions. Enthusiasm is ebbing, but hope is still subordinating candor.

Honeymoons are like that, of course. Nobody wants to find fault too quickly. But his public opinion rating is not too high, and criticisms are appearing that hint of troubles ahead. Already, there is sub rosa talk about a Republican re-enactment of Carter administration bumbling.

Part of the problem lies in the unusual, even unprecedented aspect of Mr. Bush's first few weeks in office. Besides being the first president since Herbert Hoover in 1929 to take over from a retiring chief executive of his own party, he is the first newly elected Republican in at least as long to take the reins of government without a meaningful agenda or mandate.

Previous postwar Republican presidents, like Dwight Eisenhower, Richard Nixon and Ronald Reagan, took power in a context of obvious public frustration with the policies of the preceding Democratic administration. All three had something to hold over the Democrats' heads. Mr. Bush, by contrast, came out of the election with something Congress could hold over his head — the strident, negative 1988 campaign.

This vacuum is beginning to emerge as a source of weakness. By allowing the political battleground to shift to social, racial, environmental and ethical themes essentially critical of the Republican administration in which he himself just served eight meek years, he has brought off a transient era of good feeling.

But the dynamics are dubious: Democratic issues are ascending while the Republican themes of two decades are declining. Why should the Democrats do anything, at least for now, to harass a new opposition president who, in the words of Governor Mario Cuomo of New York, "sounds like one of us?"

But superficial praise is one thing; political respect is another. The truth is that a considerable bipartisan skepticism is building up about the president on a half-dozen fronts:

A kinder, gentler America. The need to curb 1980s' excesses (J.R. Ewing-type sociocconomics) is a given. Historically, this is the Democrats' role. Republicans get elected when voters want a "tougher, stronger America" — against crime, inflation, Moscow. This

is the macho mood Mr. Bush evoked in his campaign. Jeff Greenfield, the ABC commentator, observed that voters may not trust Mr. Bush if he "begins by repudiating a substantial measure of [his] campaign assumptions." There is a fine line between pragmatism and opportunism.

Political pariahs. After eight years of subordinating himself to Mr. Reagan, Mr. Bush now seems unembarrassed as his aides collude in newspaper stories about how nice it is to have a president who can read a memo, stay awake at meetings, repudiate racism and eschew vulgarity.

Dubious appointments. Here you have the protracted embarrassments surrounding Defense Secretary-designate John Tower and Health and Human Services Secretary-designate Louis Sullivan. Then there are the political doubts leaching at the Treasury secretary, Nicholas Brady, particularly after the Treasury's lead trial-ballooning about charging a fee on deposits to bail out the thrifts. Add in the widespread uncertainty on Capitol Hill about the White House chief of staff, John Sununu, and it is not hard to see why skepticism has begun to resurface about the president's people-picking talents. Maybe the Dan Quayle selection wasn't a fluke.

Ethical pretensions. Mr. Bush's hapless pot-downs of Reagan era ethics have been trying a little around the rhetorical edges. The president's own ethics adviser, C. Boyden Gray, turns out to have been drawing large sums for services to a family-owned corporation while on Mr. Bush's vice presidential staff. The tidily ironic excuse is that the Reagan era's unofficial prohibition against such practices applied only to the White House, not to the vice presidential staff.

Whiffenpoofery. New presidents

are entitled to be enthusiastic, so nobody has dwelled on Mr. Bush's telling the cabinet that they were embarking on "a great adventure," or singing along with the Yale Whiffenpoofs at the \$1,500-a-plate inaugural dinner. Such is the restraint of the honeymoon that it took a foreign news agency, Reuters, to reveal that the new president likes to shake hands "armed with a vibrating buzzer that tingles and goes 'buzz!'"

There clearly is a Dink Scovert-at-Yale spirit about the president and some of his associates that is at once ingenious and inadequate.

President Bush's grace period has a bit longer to go, and even skeptics are in no rush to pull on loose threads. But Mr. Bush might be well advised to heed the gathering criticisms before they develop into spring storms.

The writer is publisher of the American Political Report. He contributed this column to The New York Times.

And the Bigfeet Danced Clumsily On

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Let's lift the veil today and sneak a look at how an adept White House can set the Bigfeet of journalism tromping on each other's toes.

Acting on a tip a few weeks ago, I called C. Boyden Gray, the president's lawyer and ethics overseer, and asked him for his financial disclosure forms for the past three years. He said sure. Ten days passed. I called again. This time he turned over the papers — but with the top sheets missing for the most recent year.

That piqued my curiosity. I obtained the missing pages for the year 1987 from the Office of Government Ethics, and was immediately struck by the date of the submission: the day before Election Day 1988, six months after the deadline. What was buried in this document worth keeping from issue-hungry Democrats throughout the election campaign?

The Times bureau decided this was a job for Jeff Gerth, a reporterial Hawkshaw. After probing and sifting, my colleague discovered that the vice president's lawyer had not only been serving as board chairman of a half-billion-dollar media conglomerate, but had been receiving substantial outside earned income, in violation of White House policy and George Bush's campaign promises. Good story; hypocrisy in high places.

But the reporter wanted to be extra-responsible and go over all the details with Mr. Gray. On a Thursday, like a couple of ethical snooks, we laid out our troubling information and were promised detailed answers. Next day, Friday, unbeknownst to us, the White House arranged an interview with Bob Woodward (like me, a certified Bigfoot, the sobriquet of media higgies) and Walter Pincus of The Washington Post. Mr. Gray gave them what sophisticated news handlers call an inoculation story.

An "inoculation story" is an authorized leak of just enough embarrassing information to justify a front-page story — but because the source is so forthcoming, he gets credit for candor. The White House purpose is to take the wind out of the sails of a much more thorough story.

Friday night, the half-story appears in The Post under a tit-tutting headline. The New York Times, for competitive reasons, must then run the full and damning story by Mr. Gerth in its late Saturday editions, not distributed in Washington.

Meanwhile, on Sunday, Mr. Gray called me at home to determine whether I planned to write for the next day. A trusting soul, I said yes.

He then called The Wall Street Journal and pulled the editorial trigger of Bigfoot Robert Bartley.

On Monday morning, The Journal was in print denouncing a column its editorialist had not yet read. At the White House press secretary's prompting, briefing, this preemptive defense by a respected Bigfoot was cited as proof of rectitude, along with the announcement that Mr. Gray would resign his board chairmanship only for appearance's sake.

Mr. Bush could then say that his lawyer "did the correct thing." He is at best misinformed. Mr. Gray had good reason to drag a foot in submitting his forms; only now do we discover, from those documents, that he failed to disclose \$87,000 in deferred income from his corporation in previous years.

Under a 1982 Department of Justice ruling, all deferred income must be disclosed in the year earned. Mr. Gray's concealment of — or his repeated failure to disclose — a whopping chunk of his outside income is not "the appearance of" wrongdoing. It was the fact of doing wrong, or making a hugely advantageous mistake.

Thanks to swift damage control, Mr. Gray will not be rebuked, much less punished. And Mr. Bush gets to have a hearty laugh at all this Bigfeet.

The New York Times.

Japan's Other Face: At Home, an Inefficient Economy

By Robert J. Sammlson

TOKYO — You discover the two faces of Japan's economy in the *akihabara*, or electronics district. Stores sell Japan's latest electronic marvels: tiny television sets with screens the size of a postage stamp. There are also small tables with built-in electric heaters, and carpets that are heated electrically. These are intended to keep the Japanese warm in their drafty homes. Central heating isn't common. There are even, I am told, electric toilet seats.

To the outside world, Japan is a model of high technology and splendid efficiency. At home, though, the economy is often inefficient and a bit primitive. Living standards remain below those in the United States.

In part, Japan's success overseas reflects its shortcomings at home. Some of the enthusiasm for exporting is a response to depressed domestic spending. The scene at the *akihabara* is a small reminder of Japan's largest failure: low-quality, high-cost and crowded housing.

Of course, Japan could not match American-style housing in the best of circumstances. Only about a fifth of the country is habitable, and the population of 122 million is half that of the United States. But government policies have made land scarcity and crowding significantly worse.

Consider this astounding comparison. In 1986 the land in Japan had a market value of \$9.3 trillion, while all the land in the United States had a value of \$3.2 trillion. Remember that the U.S. economy produces more than twice as much as Japan's, that U.S. farms harvest 65 times as much wheat and 220 times as much soybeans — and so on. Yes, real estate is acutely scarce and valuable in Japan. An acre of land should cost more than in the United States. But it should not cost 75 times as much.

With land precious, government

polices ought to encourage families and developers to build up. This would preserve green space and maximize the size of homes and apartments. Instead, tight restrictions keep buildings low. The average height of a building in Tokyo is less than three stories. Little is left for parks. As large as it is, Tokyo has less than half the park land of Washington and a tenth as much as London.

Tax policy further compounds this wasteful land use.

Real estate taxes are low, making it easy for owners to hold onto their land. If they sell, profits are taxed heavily. Not surprisingly, there is not much land turnover. Developers have trouble acquiring land for building sites. Lots that are sold go at astronomical prices. Land taxes for farmers are even lower than average, and the government also subsidizes their incomes. Naturally, there is too much farmland. Even in the Tokyo area, farms account for about 18 percent of the land, reports Anthony Downs, an economist with the Brookings Institution in Washington.

Prosperity in Japan has become stoking in its extreme successes and failures. Production is rising strongly.

Unemployment is low. There is almost no inflation of consumer prices. But the prices of what the Japanese earn most, a home and a plot of land, are inflating at a staggering rate. In 1988, land prices jumped 28 percent.

The explanation is that the same policies that make land so expensive are also a major cause of a propensity based on huge trade surpluses.

Japanese consumers save about a fifth of their incomes, in part so they can afford to buy homes. Logically, these savings ought to finance enormous investment in housing and apartment construction. But the government policies that keep land scarce and push up real estate prices also have the effect of hampering construction spending. As a result, spending by Japanese families on new housing as well as consumer goods is held down. With depressed domestic demand, Japanese companies are then driven to look abroad for new markets. And Japan's excess savings are invested in foreign stocks and bonds.

If the Japanese attacked their problems at home more resolutely, their criticism abroad would receive a more attentive hearing.

Why do they tolerate this land mess? One reason is that housing conditions have improved. Japanese housing today is about twice as spacious as it was in the late 1970s. Most homes or apartments have flush toilets; in 1963 only 9 percent did. And new construction has increased.

Equally important, powerful Japanese interests don't want to change the status quo. Doing that, says one Japanese economist, would require three things: reducing farmers' subsidies and favorable tax treatment; liberalizing building restrictions; overhauling tax policies — that is, raising real estate taxes and cutting taxes on land

profits. None of these changes, he thinks, will happen soon. Each would be opposed by farmers, landowners and various government ministries.

Japan should act to help itself. Discontent is slowly rising. Many young families cannot afford bigger homes or apartments. Meanwhile, Japan's trade surpluses continue to irritate its trading partners.

Building more and better housing would help remedy both problems. Construction spending would increase, as would spending on furniture, appliances and so on. Japan's economy should have the same efficient face at home as it does abroad.

The Washington Post.

Don't Fret About Low Oil Prices

By Robert L. Bradley Jr.

WASHINGTON — Since oil prices collapsed in the fall of 1986, critics have been warning that there is poison in the nectar of low prices. We will pay dearly, they maintain, in another energy crisis — the third in two decades.

As oil consumption increases and U.S. production diminishes, the theory goes, Americans will be hit with brutal price spikes, if not out-and-out oil shortages. By the mid-'90s, they say, OPEC will be back in the saddle again, doubling or tripling prices and putting consumers back into gas lines.

To avert this, energy interventionists propose increasing oil tariffs to reduce imports and raising the gasoline tax to promote conservation. They admit that both measures would involve short-term consumer costs, but they argue that both are necessary to avoid the staggering macroeconomic costs of another energy crisis.

Their diagnosis and prescriptions, based as they are on a severe misunderstanding of OPEC's predicament and the changes in the world oil market since the turbulent '70s, are nonsense. There is no energy crisis brewing as a result of low oil prices. All signs point toward years, if not decades, of a buyer's market for oil.

What is OPEC's predicament? The most obvious problem is the excess oil that each member yearns to bring to the market at prevailing prices. The new production record of 18.5 million barrels a day leaves an estimated 10 million barrels a day surplus — a surplus that is more than all of demand. Indeed, it was no surprise that prices tumbled recently, after a prolonged rise following the OPEC accord. There is simply no rational justification for higher prices.

Also, there is a substantial quantity of oil to be discovered in OPEC countries as price and quota incentives dictate. The idea of static supply waiting for demand to catch up is naive. Growing demand and low oil prices are not mutually exclusive.

Can OPEC rein in its excess production and thus prevent prices from falling to pre-record levels or lower? Although there is a consensus within the cartel that prices should be raised, there is much less agreement on how quotas should be allocated to achieve that end. Hence, overproduction obtains one's "fair share" is common. Under the terms of the accord, when any of the 13 members exceeds its quota the others may follow suit, which makes the OPEC chain as weak as its weakest link.

There is even less reason to believe that OPEC will once again wield the pricing club it did. The world market has become shockproof as a result of the earlier price increases and oil shortages. A vast spot market and oil trading network have replaced the rigid long-term contract market of the '70s. Non-OPEC oil, spurred by OPEC's high-price strategy, has acquired a much larger market share than it had. The highly successful futures market has also helped limit OPEC's ability to control world prices.

On the demand side, industrial users and electric power plants have an unprecedented ability to switch from oil to gas and other substitutes when oil prices rise. Consumers have invested in more energy-efficient homes, automobiles and appliances. Recognizing that demand is much more price-sensitive than in the '70s, OPEC has vowed not to run up prices.

Even in the longer term, OPEC's market power would be circumscribed. Higher oil prices would create greater incentives for OPEC members to cheat, for others to increase production and for consumers to switch fuels and conserve.

Another reason that a third energy crisis will not occur is that U.S. energy policy is now market-oriented. Pervasive price and allocation regulation played an important role in creating the energy crises of the '70s. We now have an extraordinarily free market where anticompetitive and distorting imbalances and dislocations can be highly profitable.

Higher taxes and tariffs would produce not energy security but a lower standard of living, particularly for less affluent citizens. High tariffs "drain America first," and the competitiveness of foreign reserves would increase on the inevitable day that they were relaxed or rescinded.

In short, low oil prices are not a problem but a blessing. Policy makers should not inflict the harm that OPEC no longer can; they should leave the price of oil alone.

The writer, an adjunct scholar of the Cato Institute, is author of "The Mirage of Oil Protection." He contributed this column to The New York Times.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1889: Austria and France

VIENNA — Archduke Charles Louis, the Heir Presumptive to the Throne, is known to entertain friendly feelings towards France. Recently, when visiting the King of Romania, the brother of Francis Joseph took occasion to repeat several times to the French Ambassador at Bucharest: "Let me assure you that we Austrians, notwithstanding our alliance with Germany, desire that France shall remain a powerful and respected nation. I have come to this view after mature reflection and I am authorized to impart it to you."

1914: 'Coquettish' Turks

CONSTANTINOPLE — The spirit of reaction has been unable to leave in peace the brave Turkish women who are struggling for enfranchisement. A fresh "encyclical" by the Sheikh-ul-Islam reminds Hanoums that their way of dressing is simply disgraceful and a shame to the faith-

1939: The Klan in Africa

CAPE TOWN — Renewed activity of the Ku-Klux Klan has resulted in the establishment of the first branch of the night riders in South Africa. The revived Klan, which is varying its objectives according to the region where branches are set up, is said to have chosen Jews and Communists as its victims in South Africa. No information is available regarding the American secret society's strength in the Union, but membership is not believed to be large at present.

OPINION

Wright Helped Dig the Hole We'll Be Filling In for Years

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — Not many have noticed the bottom line of President Bush's plan to rescue the savings and loan industry. Over the next 30 years it is going to cost American taxpayers upward of \$100 billion.

Americans and their children will pay for the greed and folly and arrogance of those who caused the crisis. They are the S&L people themselves, the Reagan administration ideologues who did not want to regulate them and the congressmen who did their best to sabotage regulation.

The Bush plan calls for a new U.S. agency to raise \$50 billion by issuing 30-year bonds. Interest on those bonds will come to about \$3 billion a year, or a total of \$150 billion. The interest is to be covered in part by the S&L insurance premiums — but only in small part, experts say. Most of it will come from the Treasury, meaning the taxpayers.

The public burden may in fact be higher. Last year regulators issued \$40 billion in debt and other obligations to rescue S&Ls, and it is not clear how those carrying charges will be covered. The \$50 billion to be raised now may not be enough.

How did it all happen? It is a nauseating story, reflecting the greed-is-good culture of the Reagan years and the ethical insensitivity of some important members of Congress — among them Jim Wright of Texas, now the speaker of the House.

Savings and loans used to be modest institutions. Unsophisticated savers could put their money in accounts insured by the U.S. government, and could borrow to buy a home.

Then in 1980 Representative Fernand St Germain, Democrat of Rhode Island, then chairman of the House Banking Committee, persuaded the Congress to raise the insurance limit on any individual's deposit in an S&L from \$40,000 to \$100,000 — as the industry wanted. As a result, people with large fortunes began putting \$100,000 packages into different S&Ls, each insured against loss.

S&Ls competed for that big money by raising their interest rates. To pay the interest they wanted to go into risky ventures that might bring big returns. In 1982 Mr. St Germain and Senator Jake Garn, Republican of Utah, pushed through legislation allowing the S&Ls to make high-risk loans. Soon financial cowboys were taking over many of the institutions and lending money for such things as Texas real estate developments.

"Honest Graft," a recent book by Brooks Jackson, tells some hair-raising stories. Donald Dixon took over an S&L in Vernon, Texas. It paid for him and his wife to maintain a yacht, airplanes, a hunting club and a California beach house that billed the company \$100 a day for flowers. In the end 96 percent of its loans were in default.

When U.S. regulators got to the Vernon S&L, Donald Dixon telephoned Jim Wright in Washington. Mr. Wright telephoned Edwin Gray, chair-

man of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, which regulates S&Ls, and asked him to delay action. Mr. Gray infuriated Mr. Wright by going ahead and taking over in Vernon.

Mr. Gray said much about Mr. Wright in an interview published in October in *Regardie's*, a Washington business magazine. He said that Mr. Wright had telephoned to complain about bank board supervisors, once saying he had heard that one man was a homosexual. (Mr. Wright denied that he had accused any individual but said that he had relayed complaints from Texas about "overzealous" and "sadistic" regulators.)

Mr. Wright made those calls at a time when he was helping to hold up action on a desperately needed bill to recapitalize the S&L insurance fund. The S&L lobby did not like the bill, and it has many friends in Congress — made with campaign contributions to incumbents of both parties.

In the interview, Mr. Gray also described how David Stockman, then President Reagan's budget chief, blocked his attempts to get more examinations and said there should be fewer in the age of deregulation. Mr. Gray was replaced in 1987 by a man acceptable to the S&L lobby, M. Danny Wall. James



Baker, then secretary of the Treasury, telephoned Mr. Wright in Fort Worth, Texas, to tell him the news.

Mr. Bush's reform plan is a genuine step away from that sickening record — away from political influence and

toward old-fashioned bank regulation, among other things. But we are still going to pay for the fatuity of the Reagan years. And Jim Wright is still speaker of the House.

The New York Times

We Can't All Samba Our Problems Away

By Richard Reeves

RIO DE JANEIRO — I watched a small boy with a big sword, a plastic toy, fighting off imaginary pirates or space invaders on a street the other night just behind the \$200-a-night hotels along Copacabana Beach. He was four, I'd guess, the same age as my youngest daughter. It was 1:30 A.M. and his mother and an older sister were sleeping on the sidewalk under his dreamy guard.

Beautiful Rio is a place where the wealthy and the wretched have always come together. Tiny bathing suits are great equalizers. So are the tiny thieves swarming through the best neighborhoods for the past few years. The rich of Rio are not so anxious to flaunt their wealth these days.

Brazil has often been compared with the United States: a land rich in size and resources; people of talent and optimism. Of course, Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo, its greatest cities, have been encircled by Third World poverty, but it has always been so easy and so pleasant to look the other way.

Anyway, now you have to look the other way in the United States, too. More and more, its greatest city, New York, is being compared not with London or Paris or Tokyo but with Rio — particularly by commentators in Europe and Japan. That comparison often favors Rio, where the rich and poor look a little more like each other, and the thieves, robbing for food more than drugs, usually don't try to kill you.

We had not been here for five years and Brazilian friends told us we would find it much worse than we remembered. But we didn't. The streets were cleaner than New York's and the favelas, the squatters' makeshift homes on the hills, looked much more substantial, with more running water and electricity. There are now at least three million

MEANWHILE

poor people surrounding the city, and the power of their numbers counts for more since Brazil switched in 1965 from a relatively benign military dictatorship to a relatively shaky democracy. There is also substantial drug money up there, and that helps a little with income redistribution.

Brazil has traditionally had about the worst income distribution in the world. Half the wealth is controlled by less than 1 percent of the people, according to the U.S. State Department. The country's lower middle class, those just beginning to make it, seems to be disappearing. They were squeezed out in an economy that began going bad after years of rising oil prices, decades of government mismanagement leading to 1,000 percent inflation and centuries of the greed and corruption of the rich.

The little thieves are one indication

that the rich, the elites and the established institutions can no longer control the tensions related to the gap between rich and poor. (It is also a racial gap, because most black Brazilians are poor, even if most of the poor are not black.)

That may have something to do with modern life. As the poor get less and less money and food, they are getting more and better information about how the other half (or other 1 percent) lives. The Brazilian press has become more aggressive since the end of military rule, and new television networks are reaching even the most remote northern and western villages with simplistic pictures of prosperity in Rio and the rest of the south.

The little thieves are quite extraordinary, waiting for a Latin Dickens to describe their world. Tourists and other innocents spend their time telling each other little horror stories. Everyone seems to have been "swarmed" by groups of five or six kids as young as eight years old grabbing cameras, wallets and watches. Two people who arrived last month on the Queen Elizabeth 2 were so frightened by the stories that they threw their luggage into a taxi at the dockside and headed to the Rio airport for a flight home. When they opened the trunk it was empty.

New lights on the beaches and nearby streets, police booths on every block and armies of private security guards whispering into walkie-talkies seem to have made very little difference. Neither has the election of a Marxist, a former favela organizer from the north, as mayor of São Paulo.

People who know Brazil far better than I say: Not to worry, this too shall pass. Brazilians, they say, are not violent, are too easy-going to stay angry for long, and will samba these problems away as they have many others. I hope so.

And what about Americans? We don't samba. The countries' situations are similar but hardly comparable. In fact, except for massive debt, the societies are almost statistically opposite. Brazil has about 40 million people participating fully in its consumer society, and 110 million on the outside, from the little thieves to Amazon Indians. In the United States, probably only 20 million or 30 million of 240 million are on the outside.

So, maybe Americans can survive, many of us thrive, if the gap between rich and poor continues to widen as it has in the 1980s. Maybe. Because there is another difference. We are not easygoing. Americans are a violent people and we would be at war with each other long before so many of us were as poor as most Brazilians.

Universal Press Syndicate

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Ivory Coast: Resplendence in a Basilica and in Worldly Affairs, Too

By Jonathan Power

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast — There were chickens in the aisle, children sleeping in the gangway, babes at the breasts of women in bright red shawls and — when we stopped — vendors under grass awnings selling skewers of meat, red peppers and onions, served with French bread, oranges, mangoes and ice water in plastic sacks; then there were vendors with the loud music of African songs and dances; then there were French and American war films.

This was the scene from the bus — fast, smooth and clean, racing down the four-lane highway from Abidjan, a metropolis of two million people, to Yamoussoukro, the hometown of President Félix Houphouët-Boigny.

The Ivory Coast is black Africa's great success story, where 60 percent of the people are literate and per capita income exceeded \$1,000 in the early 1980s, compared with \$200 or less elsewhere on the continent. Since a plunge in cocoa and coffee prices, per capita income has fallen, to about \$650 a year in 1985.

The novelist V.S. Naipaul came to the president's hometown five years ago and wondered at the boulevards, the presidential palace with its hundreds of acres of perfect greenery, the verdant golf course and the crocodiles guarding the president's gate. He caught "a

glimpse of an African Africa, an Africa that — whatever the accidents of history, whatever the current manifestations of earthly glory — has always been in its own eyes complete, achieved, bursting with its own powers."

If he returned today, this cynical sage of modern English literature would be even more overwhelmed. For now, silhouetted in the red mist of the harmattan wind, rises a great golden cross on the cupola of the largest basilica in the world: the president's farwell creation, his pharaonic gift to future generations, financed mainly out of his own personal fortune.

No description can do justice to the basilica's immensity of size and spirit. It rises from the parched bush, giant colonnades in pink sweeping out in a great semicircle to enclose a piazza paved with Italian marble. Within is the basilica itself, soaring, vast, translucent, framed by massive stained glass creations of exquisite craftsmanship.

"Use folk," say the dissidents, the French, the diplomats. How many schools and hospitals could be built for the \$280 million it reportedly is costing? Of course, the same could have been said about the building of Chartres, St. Peter's or Notre Dame, yet now we

troop in by the thousands to see them in awe. Why can't Africa do the same?

Before Mr. Houphouët-Boigny took over in 1960 as the Ivory Coast's first president, this country was a backwater in the French West African empire. Dakar, in Senegal to the north, was where the French built their fine houses and offices and assumed they would reign in perpetuity. Guinea, to the west, was where the mineral wealth lay. And when Ghana, the British colony to the south, became independent, it was said to have a national income the same as Spain's.

Now all these countries, and most of the rest of Africa, are in terrible economic difficulty, if not in ruins. All followed the path of African socialism, rejecting the white man's world. Kwame Nkrumah, Ghana's first leader, expounded a thesis of state control that was supposed to reproduce at the national level what was true at the village — a sharing of produce, a commune of responsibility. But today Ghana's roads are often impassable; Conakry, Guinea's capital, is crumbling; and Senegal's economy is top-heavy, cumbersome and inefficient.

Meanwhile, the Ivory Coast, once the poor relation, has blossomed into

skyscrapers, smooth highways, schools and hospitals that function. Unemployment is low.

The country's remarkable transformation was built on the twin beliefs that a free market emphasizing agricultural development could bring prosperity, and that for a generation, at least, the society needed the continued presence of the French in government and business. Mr. Houphouët-Boigny's peers elsewhere in Africa have ridiculed his attachment to the French; some call him a neocolonialist. But even at their peak the French numbered a mere 40,000 in a population of 10 million, and now the number is half that.

When Mr. Houphouët-Boigny was a young union leader, agitating on behalf of the farmers, he was elected to the National Assembly in Paris, for at that time the French saw their colonial possessions as an extension of France. At first, he allied himself with the strong French Communist Party. But then, influenced by François Mitterrand, who was minister for overseas territories, he broke loose and joined the socialist grouping.

He rose quickly in French politics and was the first black to hold a ministerial position in a Western government. When France reversed itself and granted its colonies independence, Mr. Hou-

phouët-Boigny became the Ivory Coast's first and only president. Today he is the grand old man of African politics, at least 84 years old but still agile of mind and body.

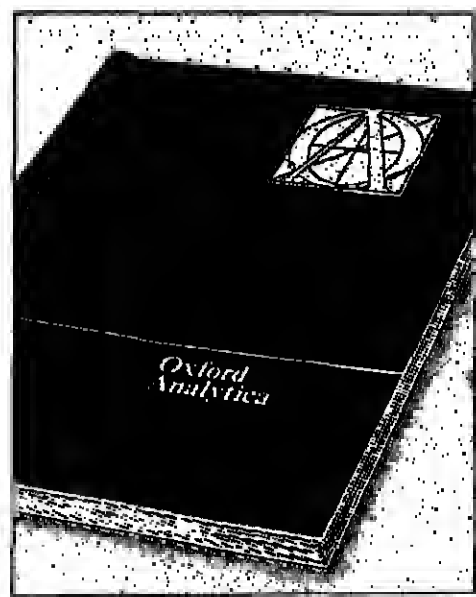
Now the Ivory Coast is in recession. It has been hit by the great economic bust of the early 1980s that sent the prices of its major exports plummeting. Many fault the president for stockpiling cocoa and refusing to sell in a probably doomed attempt to try to force prices back up. This has led to a deficit of crippling proportions.

Still, foreign investors are staying put, the economy is diversifying and the bureaucracy has been pruned. Last month, a big sale of cocoa was arranged with French help. The country should bounce back, especially as demand continues to expand in the West.

Will the Ivory Coast survive the old man's passing? No one can know. Yet his monument is not just an amazing cathedral in the bush. It is his message that the white man's shibboleths about Africa are nonsense. Africa can be resplendent both in form and achievement. Neither Ivorians nor other Africans should throw away what he has done. To do so would be "folie."

International Herald Tribune
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Is the world at a watershed?



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UN Chief Is Requested To Draw Up Plans for Central America Force

By Paul Lewis
New York Times Service
UNITED NATIONS, New York — The foreign ministers of five Central American countries say they have decided to move ahead with their long-stalled peace plan for the region after a day of talks with Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cossío.

In a statement at the end of the talks Wednesday, the foreign ministers of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua said they were asking the secretary-general to draw up plans to send an international military observer force to the region to verify compliance with the peace plan.

Several participants said the agreement ended a yearlong dispute over verification that had stalled all peace efforts. "The process is back on track again," said the Costa Rican foreign minister, Rodrigo Madrigal Nieto.

Ricardo Acevedo Feraña, the foreign minister of El Salvador, said, "We are in a hurry. This is the way to open the process."

All of the ministers appeared elated by the result of the discussion, indicating that they had agreed to accept whatever mechanism the secretary-general proposes for monitoring compliance with the regional accord, which is known as the Arias plan.

The agreements reached at the UN by the foreign ministers will be for approval at a summit meeting of Central American leaders next week in El Salvador.

Under the Arias plan, signed in

August 1987 and named for President Oscar Arias Sánchez of Costa Rica, the five Central American countries agreed to negotiate cease-fire with rebel groups, to restore democratic freedoms and to stop guerrillas from using their territory to mount military operations against neighbors.

The new agreement calls for the secretary-general to designate an international military observer force comprising "mobile groups" based in each Central American country to ensure that it does not harbor guerrilla groups or conduct subversive operations against its neighbors.

The foreign ministers asked West Germany, Canada and Spain to contribute soldiers to the force, which they said should also include "Latin American participation" and have the support of the secretary-general of the Organization of American States.

Officials said the agreement appeared to end a long period of deadlock among the five countries over monitoring the Arias plan, with Honduras insisting on a large peacekeeping force along its border and El Salvador reluctant to accept any foreign military observers.

Meanwhile, Nicaragua has proposed that the five Central American states agree to guarantee access to the region for private human rights organizations, like Amnesty International and Americas Watch, to monitor rights performance. It also wants the UN and the OAS to send observers to ensure that elections in the region are free and fair.



Soviet soldiers climbing atop their vehicles as an armored column makes a halt north of the Salang Pass in Afghanistan.

Bush Orders Afghan Policy Review

WASHINGTON — President George Bush has ordered a high-level review of American policy toward Afghanistan in light of the Soviet withdrawal, according to senior administration officials.

Mr. Bush will preside over a meeting of the National Security Council on Friday to discuss policy options available when Moscow formally ends its nine-year military presence in Afghanistan on Wednesday, these officials said.

also discuss the extent to which the United States should use its influence in telling the guerrillas how to organize their own affairs and an interim government without interfering in their self-determination.

Finally, the president will review recommendations of how to help the United Nations provide food and other emergency aid. Among

the daunting tasks are the repatriation of as many as five million refugees from Pakistan and Iran and the resettlement of two million displaced people in Afghanistan.

Mr. Bush said this week that the United States would play a "catalytic" role in bringing stability to Afghanistan, but he did not explain what he meant by the remark.

AFGHAN: Rebels Move In

(Continued from Page 1)

Mohammed Ghulabzoi, the Afghan ambassador to Moscow, said that the Soviet Union had distributed arms to 30,000 members of the ruling party in Afghanistan "in case members of the army are needed elsewhere in the country and the party people need to defend themselves."

South Africa Probes Case Tied to Wife Of Mandela

By William Claiborne

Washington Post Service

CAPE TOWN — Winnie Mandela, wife of the imprisoned leader of the African National Congress, Nelson Mandela, and her personal bodyguards are under investigation in connection with the alleged beating and disappearance of a Soweto youth, the law and order minister, Adrian Vlok, said Thursday.

Mr. Vlok said the deputy chief of the national police department's criminal investigations division and "all the resources of our forces countrywide" will be used to probe the alleged abduction of three youths by Mrs. Mandela's bodyguards Dec. 28.

One of the youths, a 14-year-old who was reported to have been seriously assaulted, has not been found, and some community leaders said they fear he may be dead.

The law and order minister said the three youths were abducted from a Soweto church hostel and driven by car to Mrs. Mandela's Soweto house by members of the Mandela United soccer team, a group that serves as bodyguards to the wife of the imprisoned guerrilla leader.

For months, the soccer team has been a contentious issue in Soweto because of its alleged use of strong-arm tactics against some blacks in the township.

Mrs. Mandela, through her lawyers, has denied that her bodyguards forcibly abducted the youths or beat them.

Mr. Vlok stressed that the police had no evidence at this stage to justify a charge against Mrs. Mandela, adding, "We are cautious not to give any indication that we are vindictive against her, that we are trying to prosecute her if there are no substantiated facts available to us."

Woman Jailed For IRA Plot Is Minister's Date

DUBLIN — An Irish government minister says that he is romantically involved with a woman who spent nine years in a British jail for attempting to plant bombs for the Irish Republican Army.

Pat Gallagher, 30, minister in the Marine Department, confirmed press reports that he had been dating Ann Gillespie since July 1987. "Congratulations are in order yet."

Miss Gillespie, 38, and her sister Eileen were jailed for nine years in 1975 for conspiring to cause explosions and possessing explosives. The judge in the trial called them "smug and evil IRA bombers."

The sisters were in jail, Mr. Gallagher campaigned to have them transferred to Ireland to complete their sentences. They were released five years ago.

"Ann is a very nice girl and has suffered enough," Mr. Gallagher said. "She served nine years in prison and now deserves a chance of a normal life." He added that the couple had nothing to be ashamed of. "We have not tried to hide our relationship, and those of my constituents who know about it think no worse of me than I would have expected them."

The sisters, who upon their release wrote a book entitled "Locked Up by Force," now run a craft business in Donegal, the northwest corner of Ireland where Mr. Gallagher is a member of Parliament for the ruling Fianna Fáil party.

Irish government sources said there would be no pressure on Mr. Gallagher to resign because of the affair.

KOHL: Challenge of the Far Right

(Continued from Page 1)

and low-level military training flights, and has failed to cope with an influx of foreigners from eastern and southern Europe and developing nations.

Finally, the coalition has suffered from internal squabbling — and occasional clumsiness — as in its handling of U.S. allegations that West German companies helped Libya build a factory designed to make poison gas.

The coalition is likely to face severe strains in coming months as the Free Democrats, the junior partner in the coalition, resist U.S. and British pressure on the government to endorse modernization of short-range nuclear weapons.

The Christian Social Union, whose longtime leader, Franz Josef Strauss, died in October, is afraid that it may lose substantial numbers of voters to the Republicans,

who formed their party only three years ago.

"Even to ardent supporters of this coalition," said a commentary in the weekly magazine Stern, "it is clear: Göterdämmerung" or "twilight of the gods."

"Where domestic policy is concerned," Stern said, "this government is at an end, something the voters regrettably can confirm only in a little less than two years."

In the infatuation poll, the Christian Democratic Party and the Christian Social Union received 38 percent, while the Free Democrats received 7 percent, for 45 percent total, down from the coalition's 53 percent showing when it won a second term in January 1987. The survey confirmed findings of other recent polls showing the Social Democrats as the largest national political grouping, with 42 percent. The Greens polled 8 percent.

U.S. policy and military aid over the last few years has focused almost solely on getting the Soviets out of Afghanistan, not on how to rebuild the country afterward.

Brent Scowcroft, the national security adviser, has directed Richard Haass, the newly appointed senior director for Near East and South Asian affairs at the National Security Council, to take direct charge of the review, White House officials said Wednesday.

"It's in our interest to see a stable situation emerge in Afghanistan, to see the Afghans sort out their problems internally in a way that produces legitimate self-determination on the one hand and a stable government on the other," a senior administration official said.

The most immediate issue that Mr. Bush intends to confront is whether the United States should rethink its large covert military aid program to the various Afghan guerrilla groups, senior administration officials said.

Mr. Bush and his advisers will

also discuss the extent to which the United States should use its influence in telling the guerrillas how to organize their own affairs and an interim government without interfering in their self-determination.

Finally, the president will review recommendations of how to help the United Nations provide food and other emergency aid. Among

the daunting tasks are the repatriation of as many as five million refugees from Pakistan and Iran and the resettlement of two million displaced people in Afghanistan.

Mr. Bush said this week that the United States would play a "catalytic" role in bringing stability to Afghanistan, but he did not explain what he meant by the remark.

TOWER: Bush's Abiding Loyalty

(Continued from Page 1)

calating budget but was twice passed over for defense secretary.

He finally won nomination to the post after the 1988 campaign, in which Mr. Bush told aides he was impressed by Mr. Tower's expertise and willingness to make trips.

"Tower was the one guy during the campaign who was willing to go anywhere at any time we asked him," a Bush adviser said.

When Dan Quayle, the vice presidential nominee, needed seasoned politicians to travel on the campaign plane with him, Mr. Tower was always ready.

In return, Mr. Quayle ardently backed Mr. Bush in his desire to select Mr. Tower for the defense post when other aides objected.

POLICE: EC-Wide Jurisdiction

(Continued from Page 1)

not enable the police to move into other countries and arrest criminals. Instead, it acts as a coordinating and message-relaying center, leaving the national police in each member country to investigate.

This falls far short of what Mr. Kohl and Mr. González are proposing.

"To interchange police between one country and another," Mr. Chamorro said, "I'd find that utopian because you would have to begin by changing constitutions and penal codes."

A Spanish government spokesman, Carlos Sánchez Alvarado, said Spain was trying to open up the question for debate. "What we are talking about is how to change a system in which the freedom of movement of people does not come at the cost of our internal security."

"We are talking about a coherent police and judicial area throughout the community. The FBI is one model for achieving this, but it does not have to be copied exactly."

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TRAVEL

THE FREQUENT TRAVELER

A Language Quick Fix: Portuguese in 10 Days?

by Roger Collis

"I HAVE one ground rule for my language students: Never worry about remembering anything and never try to remember from one moment to the next. Responsibility for learning is with the teacher, never with the student," says Michel Thomas, founding guru of the Michel Thomas Language Centers in New York, Washington and Beverly Hills, California. "There is no notetaking and homework is not allowed, not even mental homework. Relaxation is the key; to eliminate the tension, anxiety, associated with learning languages. One gets confidence from experience that it works, which is achieved very quickly."

Thomas promises success ("I'm talking about proficiency — fluency is something else") after 10 to 12 days of full-time study. This means being able to speak, read and write almost any Western language (Japanese or Arabic may take a few days longer). "We offer results, we're not selling blocks of lessons," Thomas says. "You can take as long as you like to cover them." And if you do need a refresher you can come back for free.

None of this comes cheap. A 10-day course is \$4,200 (\$2,600 per person for two), \$12,000 if you opt for Thomas himself. A 2½-day crash course is \$1,200.

Thomas has plastered the walls of his New York offices with fulsomely inscribed photos from people like Raquel Welch, Natalie Wood, Barbara Streisand and Bob Dylan. Corporate clients include Coca-Cola, American Express and Chase Manhattan Bank.

Thomas, a courtly, soft-spoken man in his mid-60s (he won't reveal his real name) is reticent when it comes to his background. He says he grew up in Lyon and Bordeaux and studied at the Sorbonne in Paris. In 1947, he moved to Los Angeles to start his first language center.

The course consists of two five-day phases. During Phase One the student is pretty much left alone in a room with a cassette player, although a teacher is present for review sessions. When you listen to the tapes it's a bit like eavesdropping on two people (often celebrities), along with Thomas. (On the Spanish tape, for example, you can hear Herb Alpert and his wife.) Says Thomas, "Having two students on the cassette is a teaching device, a learning situation for three. The most important thing for you to do is relax. And whenever I ask a question, for you to hit the pause button and respond out loud, release it and you'll get the response from one of the two students. Then I will repeat it and spell out the words. It's essential to learn how to spell mentally. You'll experience a constant sense of learning which is mentally stimulating, exciting and self-rewarding."

Phase Two, conducted exclusively in the language, is tailored to individual needs.

"We have specialists who do role playing, not only to break the language barriers but cultural barriers," Thomas says.

"I told them I wanted to talk about business, the Middle Ages and Crusades, and the French role in Algeria and Indochina," says Nicholas Gardiner, head of a New York-based executive search firm, Gardiner Stone. Did they deliver? "Not in every case. After the first 30, 40 hours I never spoke English again, which was quite terrific. But I do not think it's as passive as Michel says it is; if you're highly motivated and have a tremendous need to learn it's superb. I took 12 to 14 weeks to finish, not 10 days. I feel Michel is a master teacher, but I don't feel he has totally institutionalized his system — he tends to overpromise his organization."

"What Michel pushes is the idea you must speak the language, which was very effective for me," says Donald Beldock, chairman of Fundamental Properties Inc. in New York, who took courses in French and Italian. "He deals with those anxieties that seem to prevent most Americans speaking another language. I manage business effectively in French. In Italian I can carry on a social conversation with some ease."

WHAT impresses many students is his tapes (which are never released from the schools). "I'd say he has created an algorithm which gets you into a language probably in the way you learn it as a child," says Warren Keegan, a professor of business at Pace University in New York. "I created my own schedule over a 12-day period of 50, 60 hours — I was getting ready for a trip to France. I'd learned a lot of mistakes at school and couldn't speak a word. Afterwards I was interviewed by a woman professor at Columbia on 'Wall Street Journal Report,' a TV program, and did just fine. It is for real, I checked him out. It worked for me, but I did work very hard."

"After years and years of French in U.S. universities, I could read quite well but couldn't speak worth a damn. But after two solid weeks with Michel, I was in Stockholm covering the AIDS meeting and was perfectly able to talk to delegates in French," says Janis Kelly, a medical journalist in New York. "The method is so simple and logical it organizes your brain; you can reach for words and find them." But does she have a problem not taking notes? "Not at all because part of Michel's genius — he's a real systems person — is the built-in redundancy. The tapes are like a fugue, the same themes keep recurring, with slightly different variations."

I have mixed feelings about the German tape I sampled. After half an hour some useful sentences had stuck in my mind. "Correct but not elegant," said my German wife.

I guess if you want fast learning, you get fast grammar.

A Sliver Of Unpaved Florida

by Matthew L. Wald

Gasparilla, Florida — In southwest Florida the residents joke that the state bird is neither the flamingo nor the egret but the construction crane, and visitors can sometimes feel that it is a challenge to find an attractive stretch of beach before it is paved over.

Some spots are unpaved — or perhaps, simply not spoiled yet. Gasparilla Island, near the northern end of the barrier beaches that guard the harbors of Port Charlotte and Fort Myers, is still in the pre-spoiled category. Gasparilla's seven-mile (11-kilometer) length is fringed with white beaches and its interior, a scant 10 square miles (25 square kilometers), is filled with palms and banyan trees, bayous and bicycle paths, birds and butterflies. Offshore is world-renowned tarpon fishing.

But Gasparilla is home to just two hotels and, so far, a manageable cluster of condominiums — about 1,200 units.

The place is not, by any stretch, undiscovered. It is simply at that primitive stage of development at which there is only one video rental store, two art galleries, no traffic light and not even a yellow line down the center of the road that leads over the causeway. Much of the island is taken up by single-family homes. There are nine restaurants, if you count the bar that serves sandwiches, and a grocery store that looks like the backdrop for a 1940s movie about life in a small town. Year-round population is about 800, and the winter peak is 3,000.

In the early years of the 19th century José Gaspar, a Spanish nobleman turned legendary pirate, is said to have established his pirate base here. By one theory, his role in preying on Spanish shipping indirectly helped bring Florida into the Union, by making Spain more willing to sell the territory to the United States. Gaspar's activity reportedly ranged over several nearby islands, including Captiva, just north of Sanibel, now a heavily developed resort. Captiva is where he is supposed to have kept captives.

The island that bears his name was practically abandoned until the years immediately before World War I, when the railroad that was built to export phosphates from central Florida began bringing visitors from Boston, Newport and the Eastern Shore to the Gasparilla Inn. The Astors, Vanderbilts, du Ponts and others wintered here.

The inn, with a sparkling white-columned portico and a vaguely Victorian interior filled with wicker and overstuffed chairs, still greets visitors from mid-December to mid-June. It describes itself in a brochure as "catering to America's finest clientele since 1913," and prides itself on doing no advertising.

The inn divides its calendar into the Social



Gasparilla Inn, on a Florida island with miles of beaches, only two hotels and no traffic lights.

Season, from December to mid-April, and then the Tarpon Season, from mid-April to June. The inn is a resort of a type that has mostly disappeared in the United States, with guests on the full American plan during the social season, eating three meals a day in its dining room during social season (breakfast and dinner in tarpon season), plus tea from a silver service daily at 4 P.M. Other amenities include a billiard room, a television room, three croquet courts and the island's only golf course (18 holes). Depending on the season, rates run from \$89 a person, double occupancy, to \$175.

Because of the faithfulness of the regulars, the inn's 150 rooms are usually fully booked months in advance for mid-February through April. The island's only other hotel is the Waterfront Motel, a decidedly more modest 32-room place that also rents boat slips. Rooms run \$55 to \$65 for a double. Now outnumbering the hotel rooms are the condominiums, most available for rent through local real estate agencies.

In addition to a quiet beach, another attraction is the bicycle path that runs the island's length. Much of it runs along what was once the railroad right of way, the trains having stopped more than 10 years ago.

The bike path skirts the edge of swamp and thicket, and lizards scamper from before oncoming wheels. Egrets and other stately birds don't, though; they watch curiously.

Many of the bicyclists take a fishing rod. From the North Gasparilla Pier and other spots, fishermen catch an abundance of sheepshead, grass perch and sometimes snook. (Redfish, too, but taking them is currently banned, because the blackened

redfish craze has so severely depleted their numbers.)

In the bays offshore are trout, flounder, grouper, snapper and mackerel, and in season, the tarpon. Pursuit of the latter is one of the strangest of sporting rituals.

Tarpon are pure sport fish, inedible and unusable, except perhaps in the hands of a taxidermist. Even that has its drawbacks. "It takes two years for the skin to cure," explained Steve Johnson, a local fishing captain. Then, once the trophy is up on the fisherman's wall, "three or four years later, all the scales start falling off," he said. "But it's a shame to kill a fish if you're not going to mount it."

The common practice now is to weigh the fish, turn it loose again, and order from a taxidermist a fiberglass trophy of the same size. Around the island, in restaurants and other public places, mounted tarpon abound. Many are fiberglass.

The southern end of the island, near the causeway, is especially good for shelling. At low tide, those willing to get wet to the knees will find a procession of hermit crabs, often carrying very attractive shells, as well as whelks, shark's eyes, angers and other species.

At the northern end of the island, a small state recreation area offers a picnic area and a sweeping view of the surrounding islands. The only town on Gasparilla Island is also called Boca Grande.

Apart from the beaches, the most stunning natural site on the island is a block of Second Street lined on both sides with immense banyan trees. Planted in 1915, the trees look almost animate, and big enough to swallow

up a car threading its way beneath them.

At the center of town is the former railroad terminal, now home to perhaps half a dozen stores and the Loose Caboose, a restaurant and gift shop. The homemade ice cream is a specialty. Downtown's other take-out culinary attraction is across the street, at a new shopping center called the Railroad Plaza, where a bakery called the Pastry Plant sells oatmeal bread and the muffins and other goods that a bare condo kitchen needs for breakfast time.

Downtown once had a movie theater, but the video store finished it off. The movie house is now home to Mark's Theater Restaurant, which, like most restaurants on the island, specializes in fresh fish.

Another popular spot on the island is the Lighthouse Hole Restaurant, which occupies a screened deck overlooking Miller's Marina, the mooring place for many of the sport fishing boats. About a dozen tarpon guides sail from here, and many yachts be up at the marina.

On Bayou Drive, on the inland side of the island, is the Pink Elephant, a restaurant and bar owned by the Gasparilla Inn, and open to the public.

If you are in the neighborhood walk next door to Whidder's Marina, where powerboats and sailboats are for rent. The cluttered office, with its curved sofa-fountain style counter, looks much as it did in the 1930s and gives visitors the pleasant feeling of being in a real backwater.

Even the street names in the neighborhood add to the laid-back feeling: Dam if I Know, Dam if I Care, and Dam if I Will. ■

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Vibrant Bombay Continued from page 9

several hundred years old. There is also a Jain temple near the hill that is more than 800 years old. The Hanging Gardens, laid out in 1881, are built atop large reservoirs that supply water to the city. The gardens and a neighboring area called Kamala Nehru Park offer good views of the city. On the way to the airport from Malabar Hill is the Mahalaxmi Hindu temple and the tomb of Haji Ali.

The mosque containing the tomb of Haji Ali, a figure revered by Muslims, is set a few hundred feet into the sea and can be approached by a causeway during low tide.

For getting off the beaten track, visitors should go to Chor Bazaar (literally thieves' market) near Bhindi Bazaar in south Bombay. Chor Bazaar is an area of narrow lanes and crowded footpaths full of smuggled and locally made goods, including antiques (fake and real), grandfather clocks, Victorian furniture and jewelry. Guides arranged through the tourism office cost about \$6 for eight hours.

Crawford Market, the city's main flower, vegetable, fruit, meat and fish market, should also be visited. The market adjoins the Victoria Terminus, a great Gothic structure housing Bombay's busiest railway station. Also in this area and worth a visit is Jhaveri Bazaar, where narrow streets and crowded lanes are packed with jewelers, silversmiths and goldsmiths.

The principal shopping centers are at Juhu, Flora Fountain, Colaba and Salade in a rambling mansion facing the sea.

Home to India's cotton and textile industry, Bombay has some of the country's best fabric and designer showrooms. Prices range from about \$2 for a handwoven cotton shirt to nearly \$100 for a pair of trousers at an exclusive men's store.

The World Trade Center in Cuffe Parade houses several state emporiums that display the range and vibrancy of Indian handmade and manufactured goods: fabrics, carpets, brassware, papier-mâché trays and bowls. For saris, there are the stores on Queens Road, near Churchgate railway station: Kala Niketan, Indian State and Roop Milan, where good Varanasi silk saris start at about \$100. For traditional ethnic goods, visitors should go to Gurjari, an outlet of the Gujarat state government near the Churchgate station.

In the higher price range is Ensemble, an expensive collection that is the work of a group of young Indian designers. It is near the Prince of Wales Museum. A silk skirt and blouse begins at about \$120. Mischief, near Malabar Hill, has cotton sports and leisure wear. A pair of ready-made cotton trousers would cost at least \$20. Ritu's boutique, also in the same area, has more ethnic work, with the traditional pajamas and loose shirts for women in cotton starting at about \$35. At the Bombay Khadi Emporium is a selection of designer garments in homespun cotton by Devika Bhojwani, with the pajamas and shirts starting at about \$10.

Bombay is also a good place to buy leather goods, and Dhaboo Street, off Mohammed Ali Road, is the city's retail leather market. For costume jewelry, visitors should go to Paja at Kempa Corner, where a gold-plated silver bracelet will cost between \$40 and \$90. For dhurrie carpets, visit Shyam Ahuja in the basement of the Shree Niketan Building on Dr. Annie Besant Road in Worli. A 9-by-6 foot (3-by-2-meter) woven cotton dhurrie costs about \$250. In New York, it would cost about \$1,000.

The high end of the city's hotels have gleaming marble lobbies and fountains, doormen in splendid uniforms and expensive rooms and

restaurants. The grandest are the Taj Mahal Inter-Continental Hotel, the Oberoi Towers and the Leela Penta Hotel.

Rates for doubles at the Taj Mahal range from \$140 in the new wing to \$160 in the old wing. The

Oberoi Towers charges about \$125 for a double room, the Leela Penta \$130.

There are also scores of tourist inns and hotels for budget travelers that charge between \$10 and \$30 for a room.

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- Disrepute
- Clover
- Noise
- Lists
- Some
- Self-important one
- Mai (rum drink)
- Sect
- Skiff
- Spot
- Hmong, e.g.
- Building annex
- Hindu grooms
- Beach
- Intemperance
- Never, in Nürnberg
- Plural ending
- Quake

DOWN

- Brumal period
- Huxley's "Barren Leaves"
- Dir
- Mansard extensions
- Impetuous
- Lake Geneva resort
- Seven, in Sévres
- Greek peak
- Tight turn
- Street, in Savoie
- Gormé and Tormé
- Reflexive pronoun
- Defensible
- Waiting maid to Portia
- Undoes
- Melt

Solution to Previous Puzzle

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SET ALP PANTHER
SPEAK NESSIE
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REDANTS LIE ILS
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DOWN

- 1 Naisy insect
- 2 Malady
- 3 Source for a potter's material
- 4 Newt
- 5 Evaluate
- 6 End of a garnet
- 7 Rime
- 8 Rhythmic silence, in music
- 9 Sternward
- 10 Study of prosody
- 11 Pittsburgh or Penzance group
- 12 Actress Janis et al.
- 14 Worn away
- 15 Kind of crown or play
- 20 Hill, to an Arab
- 23 Destroy the luster
- 25 P.M. practices in Pamplona
- 27 Ingenious
- 29 Indecorous display
- 31 Coretta King, — Scott
- 33 Twelve, to 1 Across
- 36 Less distinct
- 37 Worshiper's cry
- 38 Armand
- 39 Halbert
- 40 K2 grouch
- 41 British war vessel
- 42 Sad
- 43 Nougat
- 44 Haggard
- 45 White
- 46 Hays
- 47 Cousin
- 48 Dressing
- 52 Great
- 53 Planter
- 54 Vagabond
- 58 Thor's wife

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SINGAPORE CHANGI AIRPORT

TRAVEL

'Comma Cuisine' in Ghent Is a Very Good Surprise

GHENT, Belgium — A friend calls it "comma cuisine." You know, the menu that all but hands you a passport, money for the toll road and a multilingual dictionary, then takes you to the market and offers you a string bag for

PATRICIA WELLS

your provisions. Like: "Oregon state shitake, tree and chanterelle mushrooms, double-blended garlic, fresh herbs, New Jersey pancetta, sherry wine vinegar and walnut oil on baby greens." Or how about, "East Coast sea scallops, Maui onion confit, haricots verts, vine-ripened tomato and avocado on baby greens with balsamic vinegar and del Garda extra-virgin olive oil."

That's straight from the lunch menu at Michael's in Santa Monica, California, but as the *grande cuisine* takes on an increasingly international tone, they're the sort of dishes that could easily show up in London, Madrid, Hong Kong, or Wauwatosa, Wisconsin.

So what on earth is comma cuisine doing, of all places, in Ghent, best known as the home of van Eyck's dazzling polypptyque

The menu is 'très légume,' reflecting the chef's point of view that fish, shellfish and poultry are overrated.

completed in 1432, and known simply as the Ghent Altarpiece. The multi-paneled work, which rates three stars in the Michelin guide, can still be viewed at the city's Saint Bavo cathedral.

Well, it's likely that the Michelin men will be making more frequent visits to Ghent in coming years, as they no doubt will become more and more enraptured of the cuisine of Willy Slavinski, whose restaurant, Apicius, now rates a single Michelin star. For the past eight years this 40-year-old Polish-born Belgian has been dazzling Europeans with a bright, colorful, full-flavored style of *cuisine moderne*. Very *moderne*.

There are fewer commas on his menu than on that of Michael's, but, in competition, he could put up a pretty good fight.

Some titles from a recent Saturday night meal: *Mousseline de pomme de terre aux safran et feuilles de mâches, pêches, et petites langoustines à la sauge*. Or, *L'amanas poêle au sucre, curry et cannelle, marinade d'oranges sanguines, et glace aux noix de coco*.

Now all of this of course would be sheer silliness if the food were not good. Thank goodness it is. Very good, and substantively creative.

For the past three years Slavinski's res-

taurant — which he runs with his wife, Nicole, a native of Ghent — has been located in an elegant residential neighborhood of 1930s mansions at the southern edge of town. Totally restoring a grand house they purchased five years ago, the Slavinskis turned the restaurant into a place that feels as modern, clean-edged and — believe it or not — as spare as his cuisine. He was obviously paying careful attention during the eight years that he worked his way up the ranks from commis to second in command at one of Brussels's grandest restaurants, La Villa Lorraine.

Apicius was decorated by David Hicks, and it's a springtime mix of pale yellows, blues and greens, with shining white woodwork and polished brass. The restaurant makes you feel as though it's mid-April, and you've walked into a sunlit room full of golden daffodils.

SLAVINSKI'S menu is short, but ever-changing, reflecting precisely the chef's point of view. He describes himself as "très légume," not quite a vegetarian, but as someone who thinks that fish, shellfish and poultry are overrated.

"Why is it that vegetables are always the condiments to the meat? It should be the other way around: Fish, meat and poultry should be the condiments to a wealth of herbs, greens and garden vegetables."

So he is likely to mix an abundance of zucchini and basil with the freshest of flaked crab meat, a dish advertised as *les petits crabes farcis à la crème de basilic et langues de courgettes*. No commas. It's one of the more aesthetically presented dishes I've seen a while, the crab shell a sparkling sunset red-orange, the zucchini a clean spring green. The flavors are light, the texture crisp, the end result refreshing.

My favorite dish is his "le saumon à la peau..." a filet of rosy salmon with its silvery skin attached, gently roasted and showered with an abundance of warm, fragrant, freshly roasted hazelnuts. Alongside, he constructs a tower of carefully minced cauliflower, laced with minced scallions and just a whisper of a sauce.

He turns tried and true, classic combinations — oysters and leeks, pineapple and coconut, chocolate and orange — into modern, ultimately expressive offerings. Service is impeccable, the wine list less remarkable, and, commas or not, Apicius is worth the detour. There is room for only 40 diners, so reservations are essential.

Apicius, 8 Maurice Maeterlinckstraat, Ghent 9000. Tel: (32) (91) 22.46.00. Closed Saturday lunch, Sunday and holidays. Credit cards: American Express, Diners Club, Eurocard, Visa. A la carte, 3,000 to 3,500 Belgian francs (about \$75 to \$87.50).

Trading African Beads

Continued from page 9

ties. Brushed bottles are still the source of glass for modern African jewelers.

Particularly attractive are the small, disk-shaped beads that owe their gaudy blue to recycled milk of magnesia bottles. Others look like great, chunky beaded sweets that you want to pop into your mouth.

During the '60s and '70s the millieure began retracing their route of many years ago to resurface in Europe and then appear in the United States. At first fashionable during the hippy period, they maintained their popularity among the flower children.

Now trading bead necklaces has attained a kind of chic, thanks to increasing rarity and the designs created by Kathy Koch and others like her.

Koch has retail outlets for her necklaces and earrings in the United States and France. She also sells privately from her house in Abidjan. Prices range from \$50 to \$100 depending on the rarity and antiquity of the beads.

Brass from Ghana and silver from Niger, for example, are more costly than a necklace made only with "recent" glass beads, not more than 100 years old.

Bead seasons in the markets are synchronized with the rains. Surplus and glut reflect whether or not roads into the bush are muddy and impassable or rutted and dry.

Natural catastrophes dictate prices as well. It was a buyer's market during the Sahel drought of the 1970s. Families were forced to sell heirlooms for a pittance to feed their children.

Learning what is good value and what is not is an acquired art. Beads can be chosen because they are a collector's item or simply because they are pretty. But detecting what is fake and what is authentic is not easy.

New beads have a rough, sandy feel to them. Old beads are as smooth as pebbles washed by the ocean.

Another pointer: Centuries-old beads have large, irregular holes in the middle, created by the friction of the palm fronds or leather strips on which they were strung.

Among the most prized of European beads is the distinctive Chevron (bakim-mumum) because of its elegant good looks and technical excellence. It was won by chiefs alongside lions' teeth to denote their virility. A Venetian creation, it first came to Africa in the 16th century.

The chevron consists of a core of white glass over which more layers of colors were added. Most chevrons have a coating of deep blue, although rare red and green versions

can sometimes be found. The core was rolled over a corrugated table while the glass was still soft to give it deep V ridges. When set, the result was a six-layered starburst pattern clearly visible at each end of the bead.

Boutiques where Kathy Koch's "Out of Africa" jewelry is sold include:

Andara Boutique, Maussane-les-Alpilles, France.

Sola Gallery, Devitt Mall, Ithaca, New York.

Mission Traders, Capitol Hill, Washington.

Mary Anne Fitzgerald is a journalist who has lived in Africa for many years.

The Ghost of Sam Spade in Hammett's Town

Continued from page 9

Chandler, while Chicago has had the same relationship with Nelson Algren.

San Francisco belongs to Hammett. He lived there for about eight years, during the 1920s, and most of his fiction was both written and set there. Yet even in "The Maltese Falcon" there are few traces of the city as it existed then, no sense of its being much more than a backdrop to treachery. The 1941 film, which stars Humphrey Bogart and has done as much as anything to anchor Hammett in the popular imagination, is equally a work of interiors, of snappy dialogue and brisk betrayals.

Yet if Hammett didn't depend on vivid descriptions to construct his city — "San Francisco's night-fog, thin, clammy, and penetrant, blurred the street" isn't the kind of sentence he'd often write — that means his portrait hasn't dated. And while San Francisco locations in Hammett's other fiction are generally too isolated and elusive to be worth tracking down, nearly every spot in "The Maltese Falcon" is either real or has a real-life counterpart.

The general setting hasn't shifted much either. A recent edition of the novel brought out by the Arion Press is illustrated with place less than a dozen blocks from the plaque. As a writer who savored conciseness, Hammett would be pleased that a comprehensive tour of "The Maltese Falcon" settings could be accomplished in a morning.

A short distance from the spot where Archer was cut down is a four-story apartment building. It sits on the edge of the city's half-

by Cory Dean

NARROW 200-mile peninsula forms New Zealand's winterless north. The west coast, an almost unbroken stretch of dark sand pounded by the wind and waves of the Tasman Sea, is by Maori tradition the "male" shore. But the east, the "female" side, is an undulating coast of benevolent breezes, wooded islands and tranquil coves where waves lap at long, white beaches.

This inviting landscape, with its rich volcanic soil, has attracted settlers since the days of Kupe the Navigator, who, legend holds, led the Maoris from Polynesia to New Zealand almost 1,000 years ago. The first Europeans, drawn by the glowing reports of the explorer James Cook, also landed here, choosing for their settlement a place he had named the Bay of Islands.

Today, it is tourists who have discovered this peninsula, making it one of New Zealand's leading summer resorts. The Victorian houses of Russell, a small bay town that was the country's first capital, look out on a tiny harbor with dozens of sloops and ketches, many available for hire. From nearby Pahiia, a waterfront village whose population has grown to 2,000 in the last 30 years, charter boats take fishermen, scuba divers and sightseers around the islands — up to 144 of them, depending on how you're counting. More than 50 islands, many uninhabited, are part of a maritime and historic park that has become a center for cruising sailboats and campers.

Though the Bay of Islands is ideally designed for water sports and seaside idling, it is also a place for unraveling the history of New Zealand. For here, along the narrow, cobbled streets of Russell and in the rolling countryside nearby, is where the modern nation was born. In a country so new that bungalows built in the 1920s are historic homes, the settlements of the Bay of Islands are genuine antiques.

WHEN Cook explored the bay in 1769, it was already a thriving center of fortified Maori settlements. By the end of the 1700s, European merchants, whalers and lumbermen had established Russell as a ramshackle center for plunder. Escaped convicts from Australia, deserting sailors and traders turned it into a town of drunkenness, prostitution and violence, much of it against Maoris.

Finally, in 1814, officials in Sydney dispatched missionaries, who established outposts in Kerikeri and Waimate, and taught the Maoris reading and crafts like wood-working. The missionaries were followed by merchants and farmers, most from Britain or Australia. By 1840, Britain had established its hold on New Zealand at the Bay of Islands, and it was here, in that year, that 40 Maori chiefs gathered on a broad lawn overlooking the bay and traded their sovereignty for the protection of the British Crown. The deal was contained in the Treaty of Waitangi, but disputes about the treaty's provisions began immediately and continue to this day.

The Union Jack on Flagstaff Hill, whose wooded path rises about 400 feet (120 meters) above the Russell waterfront, became a focus for resentment, and Russell saw several skirmishes, reminders of which remain in the form of bullet holes in the south and west walls of Christ Church, a white clapboard structure a block from the waterfront, or the Strand. At the bottom of the northwest corner some boards are damaged, a memento of four cannonballs that struck there in 1845. The gently sloping churchyard contains the graves of six men from the HMS Hazard, killed in Russell repelling an attack led by three Maori chiefs. Other gravesites are of Maoris who came to the defense of the British.

By the middle of the century, New Zealand's capital had moved to Auckland, and then to Wellington. The region fell into a decline that lasted until after World War II, when sport fishermen discovered it, its land-

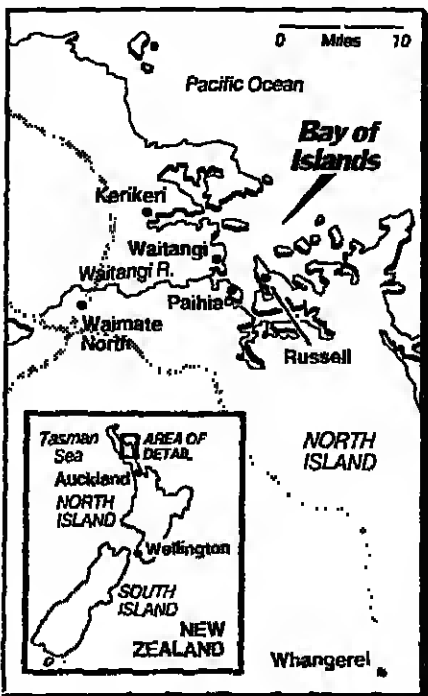


Pahiia's waterfront is largely given over to beach.

scape and rich history preserved by a century of neglect.

Some relics of the region's colorful past are housed in the Cook Museum on York Street in Russell, a kind of municipal attic displaying a charming hodge-podge of souvenirs and bibelots. The centerpiece of the collection is a 22-foot model of Cook's ship, the Endeavour.

Also on display are shells, clocks, cannonballs, hardware, books, guns, cartoons,



The New York Times

prints and a set of fish knives and forks, their handles made of real lobster claws, used by the future King Edward VII when he visited Russell in the 1870s as Prince of Wales. The museum also has a small collection of Maori tools and jade carvings, as well as some of the wooden batons once kept at the policeman's house for distribution to "responsible citizens" in the event of riot.

The town's police station, a gabled Victorian structure built in 1870, is a short distance north along the Strand, a pebbled beach several hundred yards long. On the other end of the Strand is Pomallier House, built in 1841-42 to house the printing works of the first Roman Catholic mission to New

Zealand. It is built of rammed earth, a mixture of clay, mud and ash rammed down into wooden forms, which are removed when the mixture has dried. Two graceful verandas run along the front of the building, which overlooks the bay. The house contains some furniture of the period as well as the original printing press and other exhibits on early printing in the Maori language.

The first British Resident, James Busby, arrived at the Bay of Islands in 1833 and it was at Busby's house on a promontory across the bay in Waitangi, on Feb. 6, 1840, that the treaty with the Maoris was signed. The treaty house and the broad bayfront lawn where the chiefs gathered are in the Waitangi National Reserve, more than a thousand acres of woods, fields and beaches. The reserve is the site of a Maori meeting house, or whare, and war canoe, both built to commemorate the treaty's centennial in 1940. The whare, richly decorated with carving by Maoris from tribes all over New Zealand, is built, according to ancient plan, symbolizing a noted tribal ancestor — in this case, a symbolic ancestor of all the Maori people. Woven panels along the walls and ceilings symbolize strength in battle, growth to manhood, prestige and other concepts important to a proud people.

THE war canoe, housed in an open shed nearby, is 117 feet long and up to 15 feet across. It carries a crew of 80 and is launched on anniversaries to commemorate the treaty signing. It was named Ngatokiaitawhara (The Adze Which Shaped It Twice) after Kupe the Navigator's canoe.

The Treaty House, a graceful clapboard structure with two small wings, was built in stages starting in 1833, when prefabricated framing for the three front rooms reached Waitangi from Sydney. The house achieved its present form by the late 1870s. Busby lived in it for almost all that time. But by 1932, when the Governor General Viscount Bledisloe and his wife, Lady Bledisloe, bought the reserve and gave it to the nation, the house had fallen into disrepair, and was being used as a shelter for sheep. Since then it has been extensively restored. Its warm brown floors of kauri wood gleam and it has been decorated with wooden settees, spool beds and other furniture in the style of the mid-19th century.

The best base for exploring the landscape and history of the Bay of Islands is probably Pahiia. Waitangi is in walking distance from here and Russell is only about 15 minutes

away by passenger ferry. Pahiia's waterfront is largely given over to beach and there are even prettier, more secluded beaches just short walks out of town. The treaty house at Waitangi is a five-minute drive or half hour walk across a small bridge over the Waitangi River. Kerikeri and Waimate (now Waimate North), two early mission settlements containing two of the country's oldest buildings, are within easy driving distance.

KEMP House, a two-story white clapboard structure with a tin hip roof, was built by missionaries to Kerikeri in 1821; the house, which looks across a broad lawn to the sailboats resting in Kerikeri Basin, is the oldest house in New Zealand. The Stone Store, built on the waterfront a short distance away 11 years later, is the nation's oldest stone building. It is built on the same two-story hip roof plan but its walls are gray stone, its doors and windows outlined in white.

New Zealand's second oldest house is in Waimate North, about 10 miles west of Pahiia. A white clapboard structure whose vine-decked veranda at ground level is reminiscent of the porches of the American South, the house is set amid broad lawns and gardens and contains simple wooden furniture of its time.

There are few historic structures in Pahiia, though a tree where one of the early missionaries preached to the Maori remains on Marsden Road, the town's main waterfront street, lined with motels, restaurants and shops. Activity centers around the Maritime Center, a tiny but bustling wharf in the center of town. This is where the rival Russell ferries jockey for space, drive boats load passengers and tanks of compressed air, charter fishing boats take on anglers for tuna, marlin and other fish, and tour boats begin half-day and all-day cruises through the islands. Pahiia is the place to arrange fishing and diving expeditions of all kinds, as well as cruises to nearby islands and excursions to the far north.

One of these cruises, Fullers' "cream trip," originated in the 1920s to deliver the mail to isolated island dwellers and collect their perishable dairy products for shipment south. Although today it is run largely for visitors, people on isolated islands still rely on the Fullers' boats for mail and groceries, which the boat drops off Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. In summer, it's best to book a few days in advance for this meander into a region's past.

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Fly Biman Bangladesh Airlines to 24 Destinations in 3 Continents.

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Woods	958	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 3/4	-
BAT	744	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	-
Echobay	4177	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	+
Amul's	4553	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	-
FRUIT	282	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	+
HomeA	4175	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	-
TexAfr	3468	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	-
WDRH	228	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	-
FurVil	1847	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	+
Deacon	128	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	-
Deafed	1247	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	-

High	Low	Close	%
327.34	325.11	325.34	—

Prices closed lower in moderate trading of American Stock Exchange issues. The American Stock Exchange index fell 1.87, to 325.36. The price of an average share lost 7 cents. Declines led advances by a 7-2 ratio. Volume totaled 12 million shares, down

The National Association of Securities Dealers composite index dropped 1.58 to close at 406.39.

New Dollar Lower

"The market really doesn't expect anything new from the proposals," Mr. Prado said. "There is the expectation that Bush will repeat his pledge of no new taxes and call for a reduction in the capital gains tax. But no bombshell."

Their have had a tremendous run since the November lows," Mr. Prado said. "This is a logical time to see some backing and filling. It has become much more difficult to move up at this level. But one can't conclude they are formed at this point in terms of the amount of time about two weeks, we have spent here."

Houston Industries was the most active issuer down ¼ to 28. Philadelphia Electric followed, unchanged at 20½.

Allied-Signal was third, down ¾ to 35.

RJR Nabisco (when distributed) was up 1½ to 80½.

First Union was up 1 to 22½. First Union was selected to replace RJR Nabisco in the S&P 500 index as Kolberg, Kravis, Roberts & Co. concluded its tender offer for RJR Nabisco.

AT&T was down ¼ to 31¼. IBM lost ½ to 126½.

Prices closed lower in moderate trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

The American Stock Exchange index fell .87, to 325.36. The price of an average share lost 7 cents. Declines led advances by a 7-2 ratio. Volume totaled 12 million shares, down from 13 million shares traded Wednesday.

Wang Labs class B led the Amex active issues, down ¼ to 94.

The National Association of Securities Dealers composite index dropped 1.58 to close at 406.39.

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of subscribers. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list is organized into columns, with names in the first column and addresses in the second column.

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	Second High	Second Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Food							
COFFEE (COMEX)							
22,000 lbs. contract							
Feb. 9	159.20	112.13	May	138.00	140.00	137.25	+1.25
	159.20	112.13	Jun	139.00	139.75	139.00	+0.75
Mar. 9	159.20	112.13	Jul	140.00	140.00	139.75	+0.25
	159.20	112.00	Aug	140.00	140.00	139.75	+0.25
	159.20	112.00	Sep	140.00	140.00	139.75	+0.25
	159.20	112.00	Oct	140.00	140.00	139.75	+0.25
	159.20	112.00	Nov	140.00	140.00	139.75	+0.25
	159.20	112.00	Dec	140.00	140.00	139.75	+0.25
	159.20	112.00	Jan	140.00	140.00	139.75	+0.25
	159.20	112.00	Feb	140.00	140.00	139.75	+0.25
	159.20	112.00	Mar	140.00	140.00	139.75	+0.25
	159.20	112.00	Apr	140.00	140.00	139.75	+0.25
	159.20	112.00	May	140.00	140.00	139.75	+0.25
	159.20	112.00	Jun	140.00	140.00	139.75	+0.25
	159.20	112.00	Jul	140.00	140.00	139.75	+0.25
	159.20	112.00	Aug	140.00	140.00	139.75	+0.25
	159.20	112.00	Sep	140.00	140.00	139.75	+0.25
	159.20	112.00	Oct	140.00	140.00	139.75	+0.25
	159.20	112.00	Nov	140.00	140.00	139.75	+0.25
	159.20	112.00	Dec	140.00	140.00	139.75	+0.25
	159.20	112.00	Jan	140.00	140.00	139.75	+0.25
	159.20	112.00	Feb	140.00	140.00	139.75	+0.25
	159.20	112.00	Mar	140.00	140.00	139.75	+0.25
	159.20	112.00	Apr	140.00	140.00	139.75	+0.25
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	159.20	112.00	Oct	140.00	140.00	139.75	+0.25
	159.20	112.00	Nov	140.00	140.00	139.75	+0.25
	159.20	112.00	Dec	140.00	140.00	139.75	+0.25
	159.20	112.00	Jan	140.00	140.00	139.75	+0.25
	159.20	112.00	Feb	140.00	140.00	139.75	+0.25
	159.20	112.00	Mar	140.00	140.00	139.75	+0.25
	159.20	112.00	Apr	140.00	140.00	139.75	+0.25
	159.20	112.00	May	140.00	140.00	139.75	+0.25
	159.20	112.00	Jun	140.00	140.00	139.75	+0.25
	159.20	112.00	Jul	140.00	140.00	139.75	+0.25
	159.20	112.00	Aug	140.00	140.00	139.75	+0.25
	159.20	112.00	Sep	140.00	140.00	139.75	+0.25
	159.20	112.00	Oct	140.00	140.00	139.75	+0.25
	159.20	112.00	Nov	140.00	140.00	139.75	+0.25
	159.20	112.00	Dec	140.00	140.00	139.75	+0.25
	159.20	112.00	Jan	140.00	140.00	139.75	+0.25
	159.20	112.00	Feb	140.00	140.00	139.75	+0.25
	159.20	112.00	Mar	140.00	140.00	139	

High	Season		Open	High		Close	Chg
	High	Low		High	Low		
91	79.4	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	0.0	
92	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	0.0	
93	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	0.0	
94	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	0.0	
95	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	0.0	
96	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	0.0	
97	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	0.0	
98	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	0.0	
99	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	0.0	
00	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	0.0	
01	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	0.0	
02	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	0.0	
03	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	0.0	
04	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	0.0	
05	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	0.0	
06	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	0.0	
07	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	0.0	
08	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	0.0	
09	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	0.0	
10	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	0.0	
11	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	0.0	
12	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	0.0	
13	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	0.0	
14	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	0.0	
15	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	0.0	
16	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	0.0	
17	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	0.0	
18	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	0.0	
19	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	0.0	
20	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	0.0	
21	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	0.0	
22	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	0.0	
23	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	0.0	
24	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	0.0	
25	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	0.0	
26	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	0.0	
27	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	0.0	
28	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	0.0	
29	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	0.0	
30	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	0.0	
31	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	0.0	
32	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	0.0	
33	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	0.0	
34	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	0.0	
35	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	0.0	
36	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	0.0	
37	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	0.0	
38	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	0.0	
39	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	0.0	
40	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	0.0	
41	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	0.0	
42	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	0.0	
43	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	0.0	
44	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80		

concerning any of his suggested scenarios were under way.

Pan Am shares rose 50 cents, to \$3.875, on Thursday on the New York Stock Exchange after release of his comments.

International flights comprise a vast majority of Pan Am's business, but the company has

Mr. Plackett said a larger network was needed due to the growing impact of worldwide mega-carriers, which he said would preclude Pan Am's rapid expansion. He said a link was needed "because Pan Am cannot shed overhead costs as quickly as revenue in a 'shrink-to-profitability' strategy."

Pan Am needs to balance out "severe seasonal swings of the trans-Atlantic market," as well as the "loss of the convenience" of service with international flights, Mr. Plackett said.

He said a system of linkages was needed to replace international routes that is lost from Pan Am's major U.S. hubs at New York's Kennedy Airport and Miami to competing carriers to interior gateways.

"What he's saying has been obvious all along," said Edmund Greenstein, an ESG Aviation Services consultant. "Pan Am, with its present structure and routes, is not competitive in today's world."

Some industry analysts said it was unlikely any of the major U.S. carriers could take over all Pan Am's intercontinental concerns. But others said American, Delta or United airlines could be interested in parts of Pan Am, such as its routes to Europe or the Caribbean and South America.

"Pan Am, for all practical purposes, has been sitting still or shrinking for the past 15 or 20 years," said Louis Marcesano, an analyst with Janney Montgomery Scott. "Other carriers are expanding into their territory. What Plaskett is saying is very logical. They're going to have to acquire or be acquired, but that doesn't mean it's going to happen immediately."

Mr. Plaskett said Pan Am's improved liquidity position gives the company time and greater strength to create or become part of a larger route network in an orderly, competitive manner.

The company has raised over \$200 million in cash to survive the slow winter season by selling assets and other transactions, although it has large debts, analysts said.

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[illegible]

	Closes Bid	Ask	Prev Settle
ALUMINUM (High Grade)			
Dollars per metric ton			
Sopt	7100.00	2190.00	2245.00
Forward	7150.00	2145.00	2210.00
COPPER CATHODES (High Grade)			
Dollars per metric ton			
Sopt	1755.00	1740.00	1775.00
Forward	1655.00	1627.00	1705.00
LEAD			
Starlings per metric ton			
Sopt	329.00	340.00	362.50
Forward	324.00	345.00	346.00
NICKEL			
Dollars per metric ton			
Sopt	12200.00	12200.00	12300.00
Forward	12250.00	12300.00	10150.00
SILVER			
U.S. dollars per troy ounce			
Sopt	268.50	270.00	264.00
Forward	267.00	267.50	267.50
ZINC (High Grade)			
Dollars per metric ton			
Sopt	1252.50	1230.00	1270.00
Forward	1781.00	1875.00	1755.00

Source: A.P.

Company	Per Amt
DISTRIBUTION	
Priority Trust Amer	Q .25
INCREASED	
Alcan Aluminum	.25
Amer Alum Prods	.25
General Inds Corp	.25
Garbur Products	.25
Inducts	.25
Int'l Enstrors	.32
Pied Rmch/Chem	.12
Steel Air Corp	.12
T.J. Internat	.12
INITIAL	
Westcor Inc	Q .25
SPECIAL	
Conscade Corp	.15
STOCK SPLIT	
Alcan Aluminum Ltd	3-for-2
Kay Jewellers Inc	3-for-4
Purification Inc	3-for-2

9	Rec	USUAL
3-1	Alco Standard	0.000
3-1	Apache Corp	0.000
3-1	Bank of America	0.000
3-1	Bicknell Term TTE	0.000
3-1	Carroll Corp	0.000
3-1	Chrysler Corp	0.000
3-1	CBS Inc	0.000
3-1	CIA Corp	0.000
3-1	Federal-Mogul	0.000
3-1	Fraser & Neave	0.000
3-1	General Electric	0.000
3-1	General Motors	0.000
3-1	Goodyear	0.000
3-1	Harvard Univ	0.000
3-1	IBM Corp	0.000
3-1	Intel Corp	0.000
3-1	Johnson & Johnson	0.000
3-1	Kaiser Aluminum	0.000
3-1	Kellogg Co	0.000
3-1	Kimberly-Clark	0.000
3-1	Lincoln Electric	0.000
3-1	Lockheed Martin	0.000
3-1	McDonald's	0.000
3-1	Merck & Co	0.000
3-1	Microsoft Corp	0.000
3-1	Motorola Inc	0.000
3-1	Norfolk Southern	0.000
3-1	Novartis AG	0.000
3-1	Occidental Petroleum	0.000
3-1	Oracle Corp	0.000
3-1	Pfizer Inc	0.000
3-1	Procter & Gamble	0.000
3-1	Raytheon Co	0.000
3-1	Rockwell Int'l	0.000
3-1	Scientific Atlanta	0.000
3-1	Sealed Air Corp	0.000
3-1	Shutterstock	0.000
3-1	Southwest Airlines	0.000
3-1	Spacenet	0.000
3-1	Standard & Poor's	0.000
3-1	Union Pacific Corp	0.000
3-1	Verizon Wireless	0.000
3-1	Walmart Stores	0.000
3-1	Wendy's International	0.000
3-1	Weyerhaeuser Co	0.000
3-1	Wynn Resorts Ltd	0.000
3-1	Xerox Corp	0.000
3-1	Yahoo! Inc	0.000
3-1	Zynga Inc	0.000

Source: UPI.

[illegible]

Silver, bead	190	186 5/8	8.79
Source: Solomon Brothers.			

Spot Commodities

Fake

Commodity	Today
Aluminum, lb	8.87
Coffee, lb	1.34
Copper, electrolytic, lb	1.67
Iron P&G, ton	213.00
Peanut oil, cwt	10.50
Wheat, city, ton	10.50
Silver, 1 oz.	16.25
Silver, 100-oz. bar	1,625.00
Zinc, lb	0.83

Source: A.P.

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SPORTS

SIDELINES

Trenary Starts Well in U.S. Skating

BALTIMORE (AP) — Olympians Kim and Wayne Seybold staged a smooth, precise original program to take the lead in pairs at the U.S. Figure Skating Championships here, and Jill Trenary, as expected, got off to a good start toward her second U.S. title by winning the women's compulsory figures.

The Seybolds, 10th in the 1988 Olympics and World Championships, finished first with six judges. The other three first-place spots went to the rising team of teen-agers Kristi Yamaguchi and Rudi Galindo. Trenary, 20, the 1987 American champion, won both figures — a paragraph bracket and a paragraph loop.

Chang Advances to Meet Connors

CHICAGO (UPI) — Andres Gomez and Brad Gilbert posted straight-set victories Wednesday to advance to the quarterfinals of a \$350,000 tennis tournament here, and 16-year-old Michael Chang earned a three-set triumph over Tim Wilkison. Chang was to face Jimmy Connors Thursday in a second-round match.

Gomez, the eighth-seed from Ecuador, defeated Robbie Weiss of the United States, 6-4, 6-4. Gilbert posted a 6-3, 6-3 triumph over Brian Page. Chang defeated Wilkison 4-6, 6-0, 6-1. All four are Americans.

Chang said of the Connors match: "Just to step on the court with such a legend is in itself exciting."

Benn's Big Blow Decks Chilambe

LONDON (AP) — Britain's Nigel Benn needed just 67 seconds and one punch to knock out Mike "African Lion" Chilambe of Zambia and retain his Commonwealth middleweight title Wednesday. Benn, dubbed the "Dark Destroyer," hopes to fight for the world title next year.

Chilambe slumped to the canvas after the blow from Benn's right hand, and referee Dave Parris did not even bother to count.

For the Record

Spain made virtually certain its qualification for the 1990 World Cup soccer finals Wednesday by defeating Northern Ireland in Belfast, 2-0, in a group six match. (AP)

The Los Angeles Lakers lost more than a game when star guard Magic Johnson tore a hamstring that will keep him out of Sunday's NBA All-Star game. Johnson was expected to be out for seven to 10 days following the tear he suffered in the third quarter of Wednesday night's 121-118 loss to the Golden State Warriors. (AP)

The World Boxing Council (WBC) has named Sugar Ray Leonard and Mike Tyson, both of the United States, as fighters of the year for 1988. (Reuters)

Quotable

On Jay Burson, a flop-eared, mousy-haired runt who has led Ohio State to a 16-5 college basketball record by averaging 23 points a game, shooting 51 percent from the field and 87 percent from the free-throw line.

• Lou Carnesecca, St. John's coach: "There's that little kid. He looks like an altar boy, but he cuts you up like an orthopedic surgeon."

• Danny Nee, Nebraska coach: "He looks like the paper boy, but then he comes down and rips your throat out."

• NBA scout Marty Blake: "He reminds me of a 12-year-old kid who used to cut my grass."

Gotcha!

Notre Dame Snares Football Recruits

Many big-time college football coaches in the United States say they had a solid recruiting year after stocking up on prime high school prospects. Wednesday was the first day that the National Collegiate Athletic Association permitted youngsters to sign binding letters showing their intentions.

The happiest coaches of all were Notre Dame's Lou Holtz and Florida State's Bobby Bowden, whose recruiting hauls were rated head and shoulders above the competition by Allen Wallace, publisher of SuperPrep Magazine of California.

After a national championship season, people are more receptive," said Holtz, whose Irish won the college title in the Fiesta Bowl last month. "They're more confident in you as far as knowing you can win at Notre Dame because a few years ago they were saying we couldn't win."

Notre Dame signed 18 of the 161 players accorded All-America status by SuperPrep, including:

• Two of the country's best quarterbacks — Rick Mirer of Indiana, and Jake Kellner of Pennsylvania.

• Linebacker Shawn Smith of New Jersey, a state sprint champion who runs a 10.6 100 meters.

• Running back Dorsey Levens of Syracuse, New York, who rushed for 22 touchdowns and more than 1,300 yards while averaging eight yards a carry.

• Craig Hentrich of Illinois, who kicked four field goals of 50 yards or longer and averaged 47 yards a punt.

• Wide receiver William Pollard, a 6-foot-5-inch (1.96-meter), 210-

pound (95-kilogram) player from Kentucky who is fast and caught 37 passes for 928 yards and 12 touchdowns.

Wallace said there was "no doubt, an question" about Notre Dame's victory in the recruiting wars. The Irish reportedly turned down six high school All-Americans.

"Florida State was an easy choice for second," he said.

Rounding out Wallace's top 10 were:

• Texas: "They dominated the Southwest Conference, and you get points any time you do something like that," Wallace said.

• Southern California: "They needed offensive players badly and satisfied that need. They weren't expected to do as well nationally as they did."

• Michigan: "They might jump to third" if they get uncommitted linebacker Richard McKenzie of Florida.

• Ohio State: "They'd be ranked higher" if a couple of their recruits weren't academic question marks.

• UCLA: "They got some great quarterbacks and Clemson is the only school that recruited comparable defensive backs."

• Clemson: "They came up last at the end," but they may have some recruits with academic problems.

• Georgia: "Their new coach (Ray Goff) took complete advantage of the situation. They recruited a more national class than you would expect."

• LSU: "They wiped out their own state and they raided Texas, as usual. They're just ahead of Nebraska and Miami."



Boston Rebounds to .500 Record

The Boston Celtics held off the Indiana Pacers, 109-102, Wednesday at home to bring their NBA record to 23-23. Robert Parish, left, blocking a shot by Herb Williams, had 20 points and 22 rebounds. Reggie Lewis added 31 points for the Celtics.

Cypriot Fury Lingers After Soccer Match Melee

NICOSIA — Cypriot soccer officials and newspapers on Thursday blamed an East German referee, Siegfried Kirschew, for their national team's 3-2 defeat by Scotland in a violent World Cup qualifying match the day before.

Greek Cypriot newspapers accused Kirschew of "stealing" one point from Cyprus in allowing more injury time than was necessary.

The Alithia daily branded Kirschew a "disgraceful referee." Another daily, headlined its report of the match: "Scottish intoxication with German whisky."

In Zurich, FIFA, world soccer's governing body, was awaiting reports from the match

observer and the referee before taking action on the near-riot, a source said.

But the source, an official at FIFA headquarters, added: "From everything we've seen and heard, most likely it will not turn into a special case."

In Cyprus, tempers were still hot. The Cyprus team manager, Panikos Iacovou, said: "We didn't lose one point — it was stolen from us."

The Scots scraped to victory when Richard Gough, a Glasgow Rangers' star, headed in the winning goal 10 seconds before the final whistle after two minutes' injury time was added to the regular time.

The result incensed thousands of Cypriot

fans who had believed that their squad had held the favored Scots to a humiliating draw. Kirschew was slightly injured when he was punched by a Cypriot fan as pandemonium broke out at the end of the game, watched by 25,000 people in the south coast city of Lissasol.

The referee fled under a barrage of bottles and stones. Riot police were called in when an estimated 1,000 angry fans besieged the Scottish players in their dressing room.

The Scots were later escorted to nearby Larissa airport.

Police reported five fans were arrested and eight officers injured in clashes around the stadium.

Duke Reinforces Trend As Virginia Falls, 85-66

Duke was not going to let Richard Morgan do what he does best. So the Blue Devils did what they do best Wednesday night, defeating Virginia, 85-66, in Atlantic Coast Conference college basketball action in Durham, North Carolina. The Blue Devils, ranked 14th in The Associated Press writers' poll,

second half. Morgan did not even play in the closing minutes.

"Duke had a very, very fine defensive game plan," Virginia's coach, Terry Holland, said. "Richard obviously wasn't having a very good game and we felt like he was just getting himself more frustrated... and that we'd be better off going with someone else at that time."

Danny Ferry scored 24 points in lead Duke to its second straight victory after the Blue Devils had lost four of five games and had been knocked from the No. 1 ranking they had held for 10 weeks from the start of the college season.

Duke improved to 16-4 overall and 5-4 in the Atlantic Coast Conference, while Virginia fell to 11-10 and 5-3.

The Cavaliers lost to the Blue Devils for the 14th straight time, dating back to the 1983 Atlantic Coast Conference tournament.

Georgetown, 7th, Connecticut, 1st, in Hartford, Conn., scored eight of his points during the first 7:52 of second half, and No. 2 Georgetown went on a 20-10 run to pull away from Connecticut (12-7, 3-6).

Hoyas (18-2, 8-1) led 30-26 at halftime. Phil Gamble had 19 points for the losers.

Louisville 69, Cincinnati 66 Cincinnati, No. 4 Louisville tried for most of the game before taking the Bearcats. Cincinnati (16-5, 1-5) led for 37 minutes before Pervis Ellison scored the (4th) (17-4, 6-1). Ellison finished with 17 points and seven rebounds while Cedric Glover led Cincinnati with 19 points.

Florida State 88, South Carolina 72. In Tallahassee, Florida, T. Dawson scored 20 of his 30 points in the second half for the No. 10 Seminoles (19-2, 7-1). Gec McCloud added 28 points for Seminoles. John Hammond had points for the Gamecocks.

Georgia Tech 78, Iowa 69. New York, Tom Hammond, 28 points and Dennis Scott as the Yellow Jackets, ranked 20, held off a troublesome Iowa. Hammond scored half of Geo Tech's points in the first 11 minutes, which ended in a 40-40 tie. Scott then took over the second 11 (10-13) led 54-48 with 12:4 play, but Scott scored nine of Yellow Jackets' next 13 points; his side jumper with 8:18 left Georgia Tech (15-7) the lead, good at 61-60.

Ken Norman collected 32 points and 14 rebounds to help Los Angeles beat the Houston Rockets, 114-111, and avoid tying a league record for fouls. The Clippers fell one defeat shy of tying the league mark for consecutive losses, held by Philadelphia in 1972-73.

The Clippers, who in recent weeks suffered through a season-ending injury to their star rookie, Danny Manning, an announcement of drug rehabilitation for Grant Gaudreth and 19 straight losses that put them within one of the single-season NBA record, provided something else to talk about Wednesday night.

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BOOKS

AFRICAN MADNESS

By Alex Shoumatoff, 202 pages. \$18.95. Alfred A. Knopf, 201 East 50th Street, New York, N.Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Denis Boyles

AFTER six decades of sometimes harsh colonialism and three more of corruption, atrocity and mayhem, one of Africa's most beautiful export commodities is still one of its oldest: good stories. Stories that make you wince, maybe, or stories that make you angry. The sort of stories, in fact, that Alex Shoumatoff, a reporter for Vanity Fair and The New Yorker and a travel writer of long experience, has come up with for his collection, "African Madness."

The great difficulty in writing about Africa is that it's one of those places about which everyone has opinions — worse, usually opinions based on an easy morality — but about which few have solid information. Hence, writers occasionally travel to Africa to find the sort of story that justifies whatever preconceived notion of the place they had when they arrived. Shoumatoff, however, seems always to write from a fresh start; each of these pieces, for example, begins with a landscape seen from a hotel balcony or out the window of a car, plane or train.

In "African Madness," one of Shoumatoff's great skills is in sort of plotting the lay of the land, providing a well-

defined sense of place, and allowing himself to stand aside so that we can see what he sees. Sometimes, as in his penetrating, posthumous profile of Dian Fossey — who, played by Sigourney Weaver in the popular film "Gorillas in the Mist," is this year's Karen Blixen — he glimpses the sad fate of those whites who become jungle drunk, obsessed with their own vision of eternal correctness — a trait often found among those committed few who have to face mankind's environmental violence on a daily basis. At other times, he finds a hint of the localized logic that informs Africa's hideous post-independence dictatorships like Uganda's Idi Amin, Ethiopia's Mengistu Haile Mariam, and the continent's other unpunished mass murderers; his account of the trial of one of the few actually brought to justice, the Central African Republic's deposed emperor, Jean-Bédel Bokassa, is grim and matter-of-fact and politely grabs the reader by the throat.

Of the four pieces collected here, only one, "The Last of the Dog-Headed Men," a long, atmospheric account of a journey through Madagascar in search of obscure lemur and a dose of metaphorical truth, is from The New Yorker and that one is enough. Increasingly, New Yorker travel pieces have become so crowded with plants and birds that a reader feels the way Tippi Hedren must have felt when she was working for Hitchcock, and while this one is better than many, it's no exception. If in this collection Shoumatoff sometimes has a reflexive tendency to lay the blame for

many modern African misadventures on the doorstep of imperialism, he also has the ability to see through a lot of shuck and confusion.

Covering AIDS, a subject swash in rhetoric and rumor throughout Africa, Shoumatoff refuses to allow either himself or the reader to be overwhelmed. "In Search of the Source of AIDS" is the longest piece in "African Madness" and it is perhaps the best. Crafted in a manner reminiscent of the accounts of the great explorers, Shoumatoff sets out to find the wellspring of the world's latest biological horror. As he travels from one hopeless clinic to another, the beauty of Africa — an explosion of butterflies, distant giraffes — provides the story an ironic and melancholy backdrop. In vain, he travels through the jungle of field researchers and doctors and statistics and official projections and finally ends up on a 747 bound from Rome for New York. "This is far enough for me," he writes when he leaves Africa to attend an AIDS research conference in Italy. "Some more enterprising quester can chase the elusive source over the next rise." But that, too, is madness, albeit a fine one, for you know by then that there is no more enterprising quester than Shoumatoff himself.

Denis Boyles, the author of "African Lives" and the forthcoming "Man Enter Motel," wrote this for The Washington Post.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

AMONG the many misfortunes that a bridge player encounters at the table, some are mercifully very rare. Most players will go through a lifetime of bridge without, for example, bidding to a major suit game with a normal 8-card fit and then taking no trump tricks at all.

SPORTS

The Bad, Bad Boys of Tennis

Agassi's Non-Excuse: 'But He's Only 18'

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Henry Mario's old conduct code was looking better and better last week-end.

Particularly when Andre Agassi put his thumbs in his ears and started wiggling his fingers at the Paraguayan Davis Cup team.

Mario was president of the Louisiana-Pacific Corp. when it sponsored the U.S. Davis Cup program a few years back.

He installed a code of conduct for players that led Jimmy Connors and John McEnroe to play without exhibitions rather than play for their country.

Some of us laughed at the conduct code back then, but not last week-end.

Agassi, of whom one must constantly say, "Well, he's only 18," took it upon himself to avenge the reception given the United States in Assunio in

VANTAGE POINT/George Vecsey

1987 — coins thrown, hoots, shoves, threats.

He even displayed a T-shirt that said, "Who's Crying Now... Paraguay" and said he would show "no mercy." Not even a word of a coup d'état in Paraguay softened Master Agassi's wrath.

"I don't even know how to spell 'coup,'" he bragged to reporters, who did not doubt it. This Gipper-vs.-Grenada zeal might have been more understandable had Agassi been in Assunio in 1987.

Ken Flach and Bob Seguso, who were there, conducted themselves last week with the maturity that comes at the age of 25. And that's the unfair thing about tennis.

Such a beautiful game. Brains and reflexes, power and speed, boxing without the brain-pound-

ing. But sometimes one wants to install a legal minimum age, as there is for drinking or running for Congress.

Tennis is a young person's game. As teen-agers, Bjorn Borg, Mats Wilander, Chris Evert and Steffi Graf handled the pressure on the court with considerable poise, and Michael Chang, age 16, was all business last week-end.

But tennis players are isolated, off the court as well as on, which can produce a numbing emptiness.

Borg was in the news on Tuesday after being treated in a hospital in Milan, Italy. He said it was nothing more than a few pills to combat an upset stomach.

One would like to think Italian doctors and police would not release anybody so quickly if he had actually tried to injure himself.

Assuming the suicide rumors are the normal fabricated stuff, Borg still comes off as the Duke of Windsor of tennis, living out the rest of his life.

Borg was a teen idol at 18, pursued by shrieking young girls much the way Agassi is today. He lunged into retirement at 26, scared ashen by death threats at the U.S. Open, but he also seemed burned out by the high life, the lonely life.

With luck, tennis players have a solid family, a home base, a coach, an agent, a national committee and a Davis Cup captain. But these kids still do not have what team players have — a front office, a clubhouse full of mates, a league full of peers they respect.

I have always maintained it would have been a good idea if some of the old boys had taken like Nastase and Connors and McEnroe to the mythical woodshed when they carried on.

Agassi's racket-slapping, applanse for opponent's shots is taken as showboating. Last year in Davis Cup play, after turning to his personal coach, Nick Bollettieri, and saying "Watch this," Agassi snugged a good serve to hand Martin Jaita a meaningless game. And his clowning has antagonized players as diverse as Connors and Mark Woodforde of Australia.

It's one thing to throw "ten your denim shorts. Tennis is show biz. It's another thing to taunt opponents in Davis Cup play.

"Youthful exuberance," said Agassi's agent, Bill Shelton. Any parent who has watched children lurch toward maturity will understand how hard it is to be 18.

But if Agassi has all this youthful exuberance, he might direct some of it into playing Wimbledon this year. He was wiped out by Henri Leconte in 1986, and won't go back just yet. "I don't know why everybody puts so much emphasis on Wimbledon," Shelton said, defending his client's decision.

"It's just another tournament, like the rest. It's just not in his schedule. Andre needs a rest between the clay season and the hard-court season. He'll play Wimbledon. Wimbledon is going to be around."

Third-ranked players should not duck Wimbledon. In the meantime, does anybody have a copy of Henry Mario's code of conduct?

Nierlich of Austria Masters Giant Slalom



Pirmin Zurbriggen of Switzerland during the first run of the giant slalom Thursday in Vail.

No. 1 Down the Hill Proves Useful in the Super-G



Martin Hangl

VAIL, Colorado — Drawing the first starting position in a ski race is not considered lucky. But somehow it worked for Ulrike Maier and Martin Hangl as both won gold medals in super giant slalom races on Wednesday in the World Alpine Ski Championships.

Each started early over fresh snow and held off all challengers.

"When I drew the first start number, I wasn't pleased," the Austrian Maier admitted. "But then I changed my attitude and psyched myself up."

Maier put up a clocking of 1 minute, 19.46 seconds that many threatened but none could top.

"When I saw this morning that Ulrike Maier won her race with starting number one on the same brand of skis, it really motivated me and gave me a lot of confidence," Switzerland's Hangl said.

He came down first in 1:38.81, and the second starter, teammate Pirmin Zurbriggen, was the only skier to get within one-third of a second of the lead. (See Scoreboard)

Alberto Tomba of Italy drew start No. 5, usually considered a fine number. But he said the course was already breaking down when he raced. "There were holes forming at some gates and I suspect the gatekeepers were throwing in fresh snow to cover them. I think the new snow made it slower around those gates."

The Associated Press

VAIL, Colorado — Austria's Rudolf Nierlich, with nearly a full second lead after the first run, cruised to the gold medal Thursday in the men's giant slalom at the World Alpine Ski Championships.

Only teammate Helmut Mayer and Italian Alberto Tomba were faster on the second run. Mayer, who jumped from 10th place and 2.07 seconds off Nierlich's first-run time, won the silver. Switzerland's Pirmin Zurbriggen won the bronze.

Nierlich, 22, had an aggregate time of 2 minutes, 37.66 seconds for a comfortable 1.62-second margin over Mayer.

Thanks to a slashing, sizzling second run of 1:20.14, Mayer finished in 2:59.28. Zurbriggen was timed in 2:59.30. (See Scoreboard)

Nierlich, winner of two World Cup races this season, had led Switzerland's Martin Hangl by 97-hundredths of a second in the initial run. Zurbriggen was another 29-hundredths back.

Hangl, gold medalist in the men's super giant slalom on Wednesday, was almost a second slower than Nierlich's time in the

second run over a long, 54-gate course.

Marc Girardelli of Luxembourg was fourth, Hangl was fifth, Ingemar Stenmark of Sweden finished sixth and Tomba was seventh. Tomba, one of the favorites, had an insurmountable 2.75 seconds to make up after losing an edge and nearly missing a gate on his first run.

A veteran Austrian skier, Hans Enn reentered his left knee during the first run of the men's giant slalom.

Enn skied off the course when his knee apparently gave way. He was removed from the course on a sled and taken to Vail Valley Medical Center for examination.

Enn, 30, first injured ligaments in his knee in a giant slalom at Kirchberg, Austria, on Jan. 10.

Austrian officials said the latest injury probably would sideline Enn for the remainder of the World Cup season, but they were unable to say if it might be career-ending.

Enn, who has won six World Cup victories in 14 seasons of racing, ended Ingemar Stenmark's record streak of 14 race victories in 1980. Enn was the bronze medalist in giant slalom at the 1980 Olympics.

■ 1990 Schedule

Aspen, Colorado, appeared to move closer to securing a World Cup downhill race in March 1990 as the International Ski Federation (FIS) released its tentative 1989-90 schedule Thursday. The Associated Press reported from Vail.

World Cup president Erich Demetz said men's races at Aspen and at Lake Louise in Canada would be held the second weekend in March if races in Norway and Sweden can be pushed back a week.

There was some opposition to that move, however, because of a potential conflict with Nordic events in Scandinavia.

The FIS earlier announced it would open the 1989-90 schedule in the United States, with men's and women's races in Park City, Utah, on Nov. 24-26.

Tentatively, December races also will be held in Vail and Steamboat Springs, as well as two as yet unnamed Canadian sites.

Cash's Stock Tumbles On the Home Market

Reuters

SYDNEY — Pat Cash, Australia's hero when he won Wimbledon in 1987, has turned villain after a series of poor displays on and off court this year.

First, Cash lost in straight sets to Stefan Edberg of Sweden, the current Wimbledon champion, at the Australian Open in the first round of the Davis Cup in Vienna, losing both his singles matches as well as the doubles match, paired with John Fitzgerald.

Last weekend he put in another dismal performance in Australia's 5-0 defeat by Austria in the first round of the Davis Cup in Vienna, losing both his singles matches as well as the doubles match, paired with John Fitzgerald.

To add to his problems Cash was shown in the worst possible light when a fit of bad temper at a news conference after the Edberg defeat was shown on nationwide television.

His bad language and petulance were widely condemned and prompted media conjecture about his psychological state, his relationship with his Norwegian girlfriend and the influence on him of his close-knit family.

The 23-year-old Cash's desire to win, or even play, is now at its lowest since he became, with his victory over Ivan Lendl in 1987, the first Australian to win the Wimbledon men's title since John Newcombe in 1971.

Following the Wimbledon triumph, eight months after he led Australia to victory over Sweden in the 1986 Davis Cup final, Cash was put on a pedestal by Australian fans — long-starved of a star performer.

But expectations that Cash, whose serve-and-volley game is ideally suited to grass, would win a permanent place in the game's top echelon have yet to be realized.

Since reaching the 1988 Australian Open final, Cash has seen his world ranking drop dramatically. Once No. 4 in the world, he is now ranked in the 30s, below compatriots Darren Cahill and John Fitzgerald.

Last year Cash took four months off from tennis, a break prompted by injury and disillusionment. After weeks of soaking up the Queensland sun with his girlfriend Anne-Britt Kristiansen



Pat Cash shows off his headbands for the Australian Open crowd in Melbourne.

sen and their two children, he emerged last December with a new service action and, apparently, a new outlook.

But the optimism has quickly faded. Thomas Muster of Austria insinuated that Cash had not tried hard enough in their singles match in Vienna when Muster won, 6-2, 6-0, in only 41 minutes.

Australia's Davis Cup captain, Neale Fraser, loathe to attack his No. 1 player, said after the defeat by Muster: "Pat needs some incentive to play tennis these days and it wasn't there today."

Cash's decline prompted Rod Laver, another Australian former Wimbledon champion, to cast doubts on Cash's ability to regain his top ranking.

"I think that Cash winning Wimbledon has put more pressure on him than he thinks, and he has to work harder to get results which people now expect of him," said Laver.

Cash's poor results could be partly due to his family's absence from Australia and Vienna. A devoted father, Cash is fiercely protective of Kristiansen and his children.

But many observers, including Newcombe, believe it is time for Cash to break away from the tight clique that surrounds him and most of all from his father, Pat Cash Sr., whose fiery temper has alienated many in the game and the media.

For Now, Gooden's \$6.7 Million Is Baseball's Top

By Joseph Durso

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Dwight Gooden, saying his career with the New York Mets was "like a family thing" that he wanted to preserve, agreed to a three-year contract for \$6.7 million Wednesday and will become the highest-paid player in the Mets' history — at least for the time being — the highest-paid player in baseball.

It was a landmark contract for both the Mets and their 24-year-old pitching prodigy, coming two years after Gooden underwent therapy for cocaine abuse and one year after he lost a salary-arbitration fight and took a pay cut to \$1.4 million.

And it was reached with expressions of good will and mutual esteem.

"No games were played on either side," Gooden said. "I like the way the negotiations went." He said, "Last year was a business thing. I have no hard feelings. I didn't have any hard feelings then. I'd like to finish my career with the Mets. It's like a family thing."

Al Harazin, senior vice president and chief negotiator for the Mets, said, "We fully realize \$6.7 million is a lot of money. But, given Dwight's track record, we are sure it's a good investment."

Gooden's rank at the top of the baseball salary list will be rivaled

and probably passed in the next week by two other pitching aces: Orel Hershiser of the Los Angeles Dodgers and Roger Clemens of the Boston Red Sox.

Both are scheduled for salary arbitration, with Hershiser asking for \$2.425 million for one year and Clemens for \$2.36 million. But both are negotiating for three-year contracts, both are talking in the neighborhood of \$7 million and both are expected to reach agreements with their clubs.

Gooden's signing was announced in a conference call be-

tween Harazin in Shea Stadium and Gooden and his agent, James Neader, in St. Petersburg, Florida. This is how they structured his contract:

- A signing bonus of \$500,000.
- In 1991, a salary of \$2.25 million.
- Bonuses: If Gooden wins the Cy Young Award as the best pitcher in the National League, he will get \$100,000. If he finishes between second and fifth in the voting, he gets \$50,000. Whatever he gets, his basic salary will also be increased by that amount the following year.
- "Everything's taken care of," Gooden said, in assessing how he felt. "It relaxes me."

Unlikely Path to Cross-Country Stardom: To the French Foreign Legion and Back

By Rob Hughes

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — If all the stories are true, most men go into the Foreign Legion on the run; this one is different: a man who came out running.

Sieve Tunstall, a cross country performer who last year competed for France and this year is awaiting clearance to run for Britain, the land of his birth, will on Saturday attempt his eighth straight victory in cross country races in England.

This time last year, the Legion was soft on Corporal Tunstall, as he was then. It permitted him to parachute into the Mediterranean with full pack so as not to risk turning an ankle on the boulders of the Corsican terrain.

The Legion had found a star in the making, a curious projection for a volunteer in *La Legion Etrangere*.

In the desert of Algeria, on the beaches and in the mountains close to Corsica's Calvi barracks his superiors had glimpsed reserves of athletic stamina that could boost the Legion's image.

Gradually he exchanged comradeship in service for the solitude of exploring his running.

Corporal Tunstall became isolated not because of anything he had done wrong, but because he might bring honor to the regiment.

He was spared duties to prepare his lean, wiry body for the 1988 world military cross-country title, and came second in that grueling race in France.

France wanted more. Her adopted son was granted two months' paid leave to hone himself single-mindedly for the world cross-country championships in Auckland, New Zealand, last May.

He had jumped the last of his 50 parachute jumps. His military stints on skis or clambering over rocks were over.

The quest now was to raise the flag of France in Auckland. He finished 14th, down behind the Kenyans and the Ethiopians, but a creditable run where man is competing for mile after mile over rough landscape.

Tunstall's clearest memory of that day was seeing Roger Hackney, the top British runner, collapse after the race. Having finished four seconds behind Hackney, but nowhere near as exhausted, it dawned



Steve Tunstall of Britain competing in a French race.

on Tunstall that he might be a champion back home.

But where was home? He now had French citizenship, and though his five-year duty was up in the autumn, the French national coach, Jacques Darras, was keen to initiate Tunstall into the disciplines of international track.

At last summer's French athletics championships, his first major track meet, Tunstall ran the 5,000 meters in 13 minutes, 39 seconds and the 10,000 meters in 28:38.

Compared to Moroccan Said Aouita's world 5,000-meter record of 12:58.39 or to Moroccan Myl Brahimi Boutahar's new Olympic 10,000-meter record in 27:21.46, the earth did not move for Tunstall.

Yet, novice that he was, his 5,000-meter time would have split France's two finalists at the Seoul Olympics — Pascal Thiébaud, who placed 11th with 13:31.99, and Paul Arpin at 14:13.19.

And his 10,000 meters would have routed the British; none finished in Korea.

Tunstall's mind switched to Barcelona, and the 1992 Olympics. Would he run for France, where his talent was discovered and where he might pave a more lucrative route

to the future? Or for Britain, the land of his birth?

The answer came last fall when the 24-year-old soldier returned to his parents' home in Walton le Dale, a Lancastrian village in the north of England. There, day after day, he ran alone in the countryside.

None of this explains what drove Tunstall to the Legion. He told the first reporters to his door the bare details that he joined up to escape the boredom of his job as a paint sprayer.

There was no broken romance. No criminal past. Just a hankering for "something different."

At 19, tired of waiting on the list for entry to the British Army, he left on the spur of the moment for Paris seeking the Legion's headquarters. He was directed to Marseille.

"When I left, my mum was on holiday and I told my dad I was going on a weekend training exercise with the TA (The Territorial Army, a British reserve volunteer force)."

The Legion, he agrees, has a reputation for being a gang of villains, but, although he says they are "a hard mob," Tunstall regrets nothing. "We had a great spirit among

us," he insists. "Japanese, Hungarians, Norwegians, British Army deserters... the lot. I still don't know the real names of some of my best mates, but coming through that experience helped me learn what I was capable of."

Now he is in another army, the legions of Britain's unemployed. He trains twice daily, lives on government subsistence and gives himself a year to break into the big time "or look for something else different."

He no longer entertains questions about the Legion. He has acquired an agent, Frank Barlow, a local businessman who demands payment for what Tunstall might or might not reveal about the life.

But stories about Tunstall's mercenary attitude, even as far as talking about my running goes, he says. "But people keep wanting to talk about the Legion and perhaps there should be a fee. It takes up my time, and all I'm really interested in is my running."

People, he says, must appreciate that this is make or break for him. In seven races this winter, he is unbeaten, although Tim Hutchings, an established British runner, has avoided racing him until now.

Tunstall has won the races at home, while Hutchings has also found seven races to win out of seven — all abroad.

But Tunstall and Hutchings meet head to head on Saturday in the British trials for the world cross-country championships in Stavanger, Norway, on March 19.

Since seven Britons qualify, there should be no problem. Yet Hutchings feels Tunstall should not compete on Saturday because "there is a strong chance that his presence will change the nature of the race. It will certainly make it tougher than it would otherwise be."

Certainly it will. And the end will be the toughest of all on the former Legionnaire. No matter where Tunstall finishes in the trial, he cannot win.

Having represented France, he cannot run for Britain until a year has elapsed. So while Hutchings and several lesser Englishmen take on the world in Stavanger, Tunstall is paying his last dues to the Foreign Legion.

In three months' he will be free to run as plain Mr. Tunstall.

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	27	16	.625	
Washington	26	17	.605	1 1/2
Orlando	22	22	.500	5 1/2
Atlanta	18	26	.409	9 1/2
Charlotte	12	32	.273	15 1/2

CENTRAL DIVISION

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Indiana	24	11	.686	
Chicago	21	14	.603	3 1/2
San Antonio	18	18	.500	6 1/2
Phoenix	16	20	.444	8 1/2
Utah	11	24	.311	13 1/2

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	27	10	.731	
San Diego	26	11	.706	
Golden State	23	14	.621	3 1/2
Portland	22	15	.594	4 1/2
Seattle	13	22	.369	14 1/2
Phoenix	5	39	.114	21 1/2

PACIFIC DIVISION

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Seattle	22	15	.594	
San Diego	20	17	.545	2 1/2
Portland	18	19	.484	4 1/2
Golden State	15	22	.405	7 1/2
Phoenix	12	25	.324	10 1/2
Los Angeles	11	24	.311	11 1/2

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	27	10	.731	
San Diego	26	11	.706	
Golden State	23	14	.621	3 1/2
Portland	22	15	.594	4 1/2
Seattle	13	22	.369	14 1/2
Phoenix	5	39	.114	21 1/2

NBA Standings

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	27	16	.625	
Washington	26	17	.605	1 1/2
Orlando	22	22	.500	5 1/2
Atlanta	18	26	.409	9 1/2
Charlotte	12	32	.273	15 1/2

CENTRAL DIVISION

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Indiana	24	11	.686	
Chicago	21	14	.603	3 1/2

Going Into Consulting

New York Times Service

those names in turn, scandalized some peo-

with little wire handles like a take-out container.

Following the re-release of the restored "Lawrence of Arabia" comes the news that Oscar-winning director David Lean's "only authorized biography" will be published in the fall by Harry N. Abrams Inc. It will be written by film writer Stephen Silverman.

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هكذا من الأصل